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Part One
Pages 1-8

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COMFORT NOT TO BE HAD

Another Sweltering Day and the Thermometer Broke a Record.

MANY PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT

Streets Almost Deserted—Few Visitors to the Park—Even Bicyclists Scarce—Mercury Registers 94.

The hottest June 2 in the annals of the Weather Bureau was yesterday. Those who went out in the forenoon found the day such a sweltering one that most of them returned to their homes as soon as they could.

By 3 o'clock, miles upon miles of up-town streets were so deserted that stray policemen standing motionless in the shade seemed to be their only living occupants. A very large proportion of the inhabitants of the city must have remained indoors during the day.

The following are the cases of heat prostration reported:

CASLER, MORRIS, eighty years old, 1,164 Broadway; taken to New-York Hospital from residence suffering from prostration.

FLOOD, THOMAS, greengrocer, 101 Greenwich Street; prostrated and fell unconscious on the sidewalk; taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

BUCHMAN, NATHAN, of 174 Rivington Street; prostrated at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue; taken to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, where he recovered sufficiently to make his way home.

WALSH, JAMES, a laborer, 395 Madison Street; prostrated at Pier 24 East River; taken to Bellevue.

The westerly breeze which continued to blow throughout the day at an average speed of twelve miles an hour had no perceptible effect in cooling the atmosphere. At 8 o'clock in the morning the temperature was 79°, and at 6 o'clock it fell to 76°, the lowest point touched by it during the day.

Then the thermometer began to rise steadily, getting up to 82° at 9 o'clock, and 89° at 2 o'clock. At 4 o'clock it reached 94°, its maximum, and from that point fell very gradually to 84°, where it stood at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The humidity varied between 54 per cent. and 61 per cent. during the day, the proportion of moisture increasing with the rise in temperature, so that the inhabitants of the city were most uncomfortable in the afternoon.

Though it was a band day in Central Park, the number of persons attracted there was smaller than it ever has been under similar circumstances heretofore. The Mall and the seats around the bandstand were moderately crowded, but the rest of the Park was comparatively deserted.

Where the streams of carriages usually roll without ceasing, on the east and west drives of the Park, there was not a vehicle in sight for fully five minutes at a time. Even then, the monotony was relieved only by a Park 'bus, bent on keeping its schedule time.

The paralyzing effect of the heat was perhaps best seen on the Boulevard, which has become the Sunday resort for thousands of bicycle riders. Yesterday afternoon there was often not a single bicycle in sight.

It is estimated that 30,000 persons visited the Menagerie in Central Park Decoration Day. Yesterday the whole number of visitors was set down by the Director at less than 4,000.

The trains on the elevated railway lines carried much fewer than their usual number of Sunday passengers, and some of the men who sought this mode of conveyance felt so much relief that they took their coats off and placed them on the adjoining seats.

Every one who could procure a fan used it unceasingly, and men and women alike made abundant use of the Sunday newspapers which they curled, with the intention of cooling themselves by vigorous fanning exercise.

Children between the ages of seven and fourteen appeared least affected by yesterday's oppressive heat. Those of them who went to Central Park seemed bright and active compared with their more mature companions.

Women and children were evidently clad in their lightest garments, and presented all the varieties of thin cottons and thin silks in their costumes.

The crowds which surrounded every drinking fountain and the ice water carts in Central Park were eloquent tributes to the thirst-producing qualities of the day. Boys and girls, women and men, left their manners at home, as they pushed each other right and left in their efforts to secure the next cupful of water.

Down in the Menagerie most of the animals seemed anything but satisfied with the four days of unceasing hot weather. The big lion lay crouched but awake, panting wearifully and looking cross, sulky, and unutterably bored. The hyenas rolled over and over, with occasional vicious snarls, in their vain attempts to find cooler places in their cages.

Even the camels, accustomed as their species is to the sand and heat of the desert, lay down yesterday on the shady side of their fences, and kept yawning away as if they had hopes in this manner of finding a cooler breath of air.

The alligators and hippopotami were the only creatures visible to which the day did not seem a burden. The alligators, which love to lie a-basking in the sun, with an amount of thought not usually placed to their credit, baked their bodies to their hearts' content while they allowed the heat to run out of them by keeping their tails dipped in the water.

The hippopotami—monsieur, madame, and baby—stood in the sun until they felt hot enough, then formed a solemn procession of three, always in the order named, into their tank until they felt cool, and repeated the process every half hour or so.

The Gila monster, which is kept in the Director's office, slept comfortably throughout the day, having eaten a hard-boiled egg Saturday. The Director said he had received a letter from William O'Neil of the Standard Telephone Company, saying that hard-boiled eggs would kill the monster, though raw eggs would be excellent feeding for him.

Mr. O'Neil said he had spent some time in Arizona, and had caught and killed many Gila monsters in his time. He had known of three men who had been bitten by them, of whom two died in an hour's time, and the third had never fully recovered.

Two persons suffering from sunstroke, who were brought into St. Vincent's Hospital Friday, have recovered, through the energetic method of treatment adopted by Dr. Murray.

The first case was that of John Gerrity of 44 Clarkson Street. When brought to the hospital, he had a temperature of 110°, with a weak and fluctuating pulse. Dr. Murray, in addition to ice pack, bled his patient, and in three-quarters of an hour had the man's temperature down to normal, which is 98.2°.

By similar treatment, Dr. Murray reduced from 107.6° to normal the temperature of Alexander Wunder, who works in a west-side foundry, and who was brought into the hospital shortly after Gerrity. Both patients have now quite recovered.

HOT ALL OVER LONG ISLAND.

At Babylon the Thermometer Registered 100—Crowds Sought the Beaches.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 2.—Thousands of people sought shelter from the heat at the many resorts on Long Island to-day. The beaches and woodland, together with every place that afforded shade and the possibility of an occasional breath of cool air, was crowded. It seemed that the majority of the residents of New-York and Brooklyn had fled to the suburbs of Long Island, hoping to escape the heat.

It was the first day that the bathing establishments at Rockaway Beach have done any business. A large number of people sought comfort in the surf, and on both the Ocean and Jamaica Bay sides of the beach there were thousands in the water.

Bicyclists suffered considerably from the heat. Along many of the roads frequented by wheelmen, wheels could be seen standing unguarded against trees and fences while their owners were resting under the protection of some woods or other shelter from the sun's rays. Many wheelmen found it more agreeable to return by train than to pedal back over the hot roads.

When the homeward tide set in, boats, trains, and trolley cars were jammed with tired people. It took many extra cars to get the crowds home again, and it was late at night when the last of the wearied excursionists crossed the ferries.

The man whose body was found in some bushes on Thompson Avenue, near the city line, last night, died from the effects of the heat. This was determined by an autopsy made to-day. The body is that of a man five feet ten inches in height and with sandy hair and beard. When found the face was covered with blood, and there were several cuts in the head.

NEWTOWN, L. I., June 2.—The thermometer registered 98° here in the shade at 1 o'clock this afternoon. James Cannon was overcome by the heat on Metropolitan Avenue, Middle Village. He was taken to a nearby saloon, where he soon revived and went home.

Alfred Hannon and August Roeder of Brooklyn were overcome while dancing at a picnic at Woodside.

Miss Jennie Campbell of New-York fainted from the effects of the heat.

At Bowery Bay to-day John Gallagher, Frank Klossett, and Eugene Conklin, all of New-York, were prostrated by heat.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 2.—Flushing residents crowded the trains and electric cars to-day in an endeavor to escape the heat, which drove the mercury to 90° at noon.

Flushing Bay was crowded with sailing parties, and the woods about Flushing were packed with family parties.

A son of James O'Brien, six and a half years old, died to-day from the effects of the heat. The little fellow was swimming yesterday, and on his way home was overcome by the heat.

Many persons were seriously affected by the heat, hundreds sitting up all last night, finding it impossible to sleep.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 2.—The mercury registered 97° in the shade at 1 o'clock here to-day. The churches, at the morning and evening services, were meagerly attended. Every one was trying to keep cool.

BABYLON DEPOT, L. I., June 2.—The thermometer reached the 100° mark here to-day. Liverymen refused to let horses, one or two having died from the effects of the heat. Cyclists were scarce.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 2.—The thermometer here to-day registered 96° at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the hottest temperature recorded for June 2 so far as known.

A RUSH TO CONEY ISLAND.

Thousands Fled from Sweltering Cities—The Ice Supply Exhausted.

Coney Island got its share, and a good share, too, of the sweltering crowd which left the roasting city yesterday to find a cool place. As early as 9 o'clock trains and boats arrived with big loads, and at 2 o'clock the Bowery and Surf Avenue were black with the slowly moving throng.

The wheelmen, and parties in light wagons and other vehicles, were also out in large force, and during the afternoon the sheds were so crowded that many had to tie their horses to poles on the side streets while they strolled around the island or went to have some refreshments. The crowd was a hungry and thirsty one, that ate and drank everything in sight in many of the small restaurants, something that seldom happens at Coney Island. It was the largest that has been seen at old Coney during the month of June since 1888. Everywhere business was rushing, even in the smallest places on the lonely side streets.

It was a great day for the merry-go-round man, the frankfurter merchant, and the general, all-around "fakirs." On the Bowery Concert Hall No. 3 was allowed to open its doors yesterday to the public, and gave the regular "sacred concert," with the week-old soubrettes in long skirts. Concert Hall No. 3 is the property of James Connors. Mayor Schieren refused to give a license to Connors, who secured a mandamus. Then the Mayor agreed to give a license to Connors if he would withdraw from the proceedings. Of course, Connors lost no time in calling the mandamus proceedings off for the present season.

Many of the saloons and other stores were cleared out of ice during the afternoon, and there was a terrible time for a few hours. Word was sent to the ice company at Van Sicklen, but the answer was sent back that there was no ice on hand. A barge of ice was sent for. At 4 o'clock the barge, towed by the tug Coney Island, came up the creek. The tug was in charge of Capt. Thomas Perry.

When the boat arrived at the drawbridge, Superintendent Larke of the Sea Beach Railroad refused to allow the bridge to be opened. He said that trains were running every fifteen minutes, and if the bridge was opened it would endanger the lives of many hundred persons. There was considerable wrangling, which finally ended in the tug turning around and going back. In turning, the tug damaged the bridge slightly. General Manager Nelson of the Sea Beach Road said that Capt. Perry did the damage intentionally, and this morning Mr. Nelson will apply to Judge Nostrand, in the West Brighton Police Court, for a warrant for the tug Captain's arrest.

The barge finally moved up to a private pier, where it was allowed to tie up until all the ice needed was taken off.

On account of the bill recently passed by the Legislature compelling all barbers' shops to keep doors closed on Sunday there was much trouble yesterday at Coney Island. All kinds of unpleasant things were said about the men who assisted in and voted for the passage of this bill. There are only three shops on the island, and two of these closed their doors, but the proprietor of the third, William Eberhard, John Y. McKane's barber, who has a shop in the Prospect Hotel, refused to close. He said that if he was arrested he would make a test case. He was not bothered by the police.

In the afternoon, James Ambrose, a wheelman, who lives at 187 Sands Street, Brooklyn, while coasting on the Ocean Parkway, was run down by a team driven by Thomas Curren of 25 Steuben Street. Curren was arrested. Ambrose escaped uninjured, but his bicycle was badly damaged.

At Manhattan Beach, there was the usual Sunday crowd which journeys down to take dinner and spend a few hours on the veranda of the quiet Manhattan Hotel. Among the arrivals yesterday were:

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Bennis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wanters, and Joseph Bretels, Brooklyn; E. Pichtel, J. B. Hammond, Smith Ely, James H. Lyman, Paul Schopper, Mr. and Mrs. James Raymond and Miss Raymond, Dr. A. Tucker, W. E. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. G. Allen of New-York; Joseph Kryn and son, Antwerp; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tanner, Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. David Dunlop, Petersburg, Va.

MANY DEATHS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Seventeen Carried Off by the Heat in a Single Day.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The tropical heat that has prevailed since Thursday has caused many deaths in Philadelphia, while the prostrations from the heat number several score.

There were two deaths on Friday, three yesterday, and the climax was reached to-day when seventeen persons died from heat prostration.

Deaths Indirectly Due to Heat.

The heat in Brooklyn yesterday drove many from the city in search of cool breezes at Coney Island or Rockaway. Prospect Park was crowded not only by Brooklynites, but by thousands of residents of this city.

The churches were not filled as usual. The saloons, which were supposed to be closed, but which were not, did a thriving business, especially in the Eastern District.

The breweries were also in full blast, and one in the Twenty-sixth Ward was unable to accommodate the great crowds that desired to set aside the open garden.

Notwithstanding the fact that the heat was unbearable, there was not a single case of prostration reported to the police. The deaths of Mrs. Charles F. Hoppe, forty-eight years old, of 402 Gates Avenue, and Mrs. Ellen White, thirty-two years old, of 731 Sixth Avenue, who died while visiting the family of John Smith, at 158 Baltic Street, were indirectly due to the heat.

Deputy Sheriff Roland Dead.

Herman Roland, thirty-five years old, a Deputy Sheriff, of 1,310 Third Avenue, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital Saturday from the Presbyterian Hospital, and who was placed in the insane pavillion, was yesterday removed to the alcoholic ward, where he died of delirium tremens.

HE MAY BE THE MURDERER

Wesself Acted Strangely the Day Butler Harris Was Killed.

READ A PAPER, THEN DISAPPEARED

Went Home Wet and Excited—A Friend Told the Police—Wesself a Thief—A Mysterious Negro Prisoner.

The Central Office detectives detailed on the Harris murder case worked harder yesterday than they have done for several days. They had several clues to work upon; in fact, clues, mostly furnished by the small army of amateur detectives whose attention has been attracted to the case by Mr. Borden's offer of $10,000 reward, abounded, although usually the valuable information furnished by amateurs proved useless.

The day ended with one possibly important personage in custody in the West Twentieth Street Police Station, and a mysterious colored prisoner, about whom the detectives preserved a remarkable silence, locked up at Headquarters.

What was considered at first to be the most important of the clues yet obtained was given to the detectives by Alexander Ginsburg, a drug clerk, employed by David Hayes & Son, Clinton and Division Streets. This clue resulted in the arrest at 1:30 A. M. of Charles Wesself, a petty thief, whose picture is No. 2,108 in the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters, and who has served two terms in the Elmira Reformatory. Wesself was arrested on the Bowery by Acting Captain Lynch and Policeman Heyman of the West Twentieth Street Station, who had spent the last two days in looking for him.

Wesself, according to what Ginsburg told the police, had been befriended by him, and up to the day of the murder was an inmate of Ginsburg's house, 435 West Twenty-seventh Street. On the afternoon of the murder he went home dripping with rainwater and was strangely excited. He bought the evening papers as soon as they were out, and after reading them attentively rushed from the house and did not return.

Wesself was remanded until this morning. As soon as the proprietor of the hardware store at 274 Bowery, where the revolver with which Harris was killed is thought to have been bought, can be communicated with he will be called to the West Twentieth Street Station to see if he can identify Wesself as one of the three men who bought the revolver.

When the prisoner was taken from the court to the West Twentieth Street Station, Acting Captain Lynch telegraphed to Mr. Borden, who is at Oceanic, N. J., to send Katie Murphy here so that she may see the prisoner. Dispatches were also sent to James Tupe of 205 West Sixty-first Street, Albert Bolkert of 2,008 Third Avenue, and Charles Smith, Sheppard Knapp's coachman. The latter three arrived at the station house about 9 o'clock last night. Acting Captain Lynch lined up twelve men, the prisoner among them, on the station house floor, and brought out the three men to pick him out of those in front of the Sergeant's desk.

Tupe could not identify the man at all. Balkert walked up and down the line, and, stopping in front of Wesself, placed his hand on his shoulder and said, "This looks like the man, but I would not swear to it." Smith, the coachman, was more positive in his identification. He walked up in the rear of the twelve men, and, without seeing the prisoner's face, said, "That's one of the men whom I saw running up the street right after the murder."

The prisoner denied positively that he was the man, and said, "Somebody must suffer for it, and so I suppose I am to be made the victim."

There had been no answer received late last night to the dispatch sent to Mr. Borden. The prisoner will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court this afternoon.

In response to questioning by the Acting Captain, Wasself said that he would make a statement of his whereabouts on the day of the murder. He subsequently submitted a written statement covering seventeen pages, in which he states that on the day of the crime he was in Brooklyn looking for employment; that he was drenched by the rain, and went home that evening to change his clothes. In no part of the statement did he refer to any one who could prove an alibi. The greater portion of the statement was devoted to describing the places he went to look for work, what he had for his meals, and the declaration that for three or four hours a day he was occupied in his room copying a novel which, he said, he had done for practice.

Kate Cronie, the lodger in the house with Mamie Shields, at 615 East Fifteenth Street, who, when arraigned in the Yorkville Court, Friday, made statements that cast suspicion upon Fred Lachmeyer, who was discharged from custody Saturday, was arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville Court. She started to revise the story she told when first arraigned, but Justice Deuel assured her that he knew enough about that sort of thing, and told her to confine herself to the charge against her, of being drunk and disorderly. The woman admitted that she might have been noisy, but argued great provocation, reiterating her story of having been beaten and kicked by the two men, "Big Mike" and "Billy" Flynn. She also showed the court the bruises upon her hands and arms that she alleged were inflicted by her assailants.

She asserted in positive terms that Flynn and "Mike" often brought to the house stolen goods that Mamie Shields pawned for them.

In view of her many contradictory stories, this had little weight. The woman was discharged.

DISASTROUS WORK OF CYCLONES

A Woman so Badly Shocked that She Died Within Five Minutes.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 2.—A heavy rain storm which passed over this city late this afternoon was accompanied by a small cyclone covering a strip of about six blocks along Keyser Avenue. Several houses were badly damaged, outhouses destroyed, and two barns were blown over, one being carried by the high wind fully 100 yards. While the storm was at its height lightning struck a house in which Mr. and Mrs. John Gerrity and her brother were seated about a table. The husband was not harmed, the brother was stunned, and Mrs. Gerrity was so badly shocked that she died in five minutes.

RILEY, Kan., June 2.—This village, twenty miles west of Manhattan, was visited by a storm of a cyclonic character this afternoon. Two houses were blown down, but no lives were lost.

Coasted into a Window.

STAPLETON, S. I., June 2.—A young man who gave his name as John Murphy, but declined to give his address, visited Staten Island yesterday with a party of cyclers from Brooklyn. He coasted down the Vanderbilt Avenue hill, which ends abruptly at the shore at Clifton, and, losing control of his wheel, dashed across Bay Street into the window of a paint store. He was badly cut about the head. His wounds were dressed at the United States Marine Hospital.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Villa.

NEWPORT, June 2.—A large force of men was at work all day to-day on Cornelius Vanderbilt's new villa. They have been working overtime for quite a period, but never before on Sunday. All contractors have orders to be out on Wednesday next, when furnishing will be begun. Those contractors who have not completed certain stages of their works by Wednesday will have to pay penalties. Work will be resumed on the place about Oct. 1.

THE VACANCY IN THE CABINET

No Intimation from the President of His Choice for Secretary of State—Talk of Olney Now.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Everybody in Washington political life except the President is talking about the vacancy in the Cabinet. Mr. Cleveland has not mentioned the subject since his return from Chicago, except to say that he has not given it any consideration. His silence is disappointing to the gossips. Mr. Cleveland has not yet made known the date of his departure for Gray Gables, and one who is in position to know something of his plans said to-night that he might remain in Washington a fortnight. There is considerable official business requiring his attention, and it is assumed that he will wish to fill Mr. Gresham's place before going away for the Summer.

The gossips apparently have relinquished the idea that Acting Secretary Uhl may be promoted, and are now canvassing the chance of Mr. Olney taking the portfolio of State. The fact is recalled that Mr. Gresham and Mr. Olney were close friends, and that the former frequently consulted the Attorney General on important State matters. No one seems to doubt that Mr. Olney would assume willingly the duties of Secretary of State. He is, of course, well informed on all international matters, and there is reason to believe that he would welcome a change from the Department of Justice, which has been embarrassed seriously through the lack of sufficient money to maintain properly the United States courts.

In the absence of any hints from the White House, all talk about the succession necessarily is speculative. The fact that Col. Lamont drove out to Woodley this afternoon gave rise to the report that Mr. Cleveland was about to fill the vacancy. Col. Lamont said to the correspondent of The New-York Times to-night that the subject had not been discussed by the President and himself. It is the impression of close observers that Mr. Cleveland will take up the question this week.

DEBS IS FEELING VERY MISERABLE

On the Eve of His Retirement Behind the Bars He Wails About Despotism—Does Not Like the Idea of Going to Jail.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 2.—Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, has addressed a circular letter to the members of that organization in relation to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court. He starts out with saying:

A cruel wrong against our great and beloved order, perpetrated by William A. Woods, United States Circuit Judge, has been approved by the United States Supreme Court; but though prison walls frown upon myself and others whom you chose as officials of your order, I assure you that neither despondency nor despair has taken the place of the course which has characterized us and our order since the storms of persecution first began to beat upon us. We have not lost faith in the ultimate triumph of truth over perjury, of justice over wrong, however exalted may be the stations of those who perpetrate the outrages.

A review of the great railway strike follows, after which Debs says:

In Russia the victim of autocratic displeasure is denied a trial by a jury of his peers. William A. Woods carries out the Russian practice. In Russia the doomed man or woman is arraigned before the supreme despot or one of his numerous satraps. Truth, justice, mercy, are forever exiled. Age, sex, character, innocence, name, and condition count for nothing. It is enough to know that the brave soul yearned for freedom, and the penalty of exile, imprisonment, or death is inflicted, and it has come to this at last in the United States of America that the law of injunction is the will of a despot, and by the exercise of this Russian power, American Railway Union officials go to prison, and the hope is that by the exercising of this power the American Railway Union will be crushed.

In this supreme juncture I call upon the members of the American Railway Union to stand by their order. In God's own good time we will make the despots' prisons where innocent men suffer, monumental.

This moving circular will be sent all over the country.

A CLOUDBURST IN NEBRASKA

Floods Damage the Railroad to the Amount of $30,000.

CURTIS, Neb., June 2.—A storm which visited this vicinity yesterday developed into a cloudburst. The flood struck the railroad yards, cutting its way through to the river valley below, and made a breach 100 feet across and 25 feet deep. Five lines of the track are suspended over the breach. Box cars standing on the tracks went down and are floating in the valley, and many more were dumped into the water and broken up. A mill standing on the north side of the tracks is undermined and cannot stand over night.

The railroad tracks are under water east of here. Many farmers report loss of stock by drowning in the flood. The damage to the railroad will reach $30,000, and to the mill property $2,000.

TROLLEY ACCIDENTS IN SYRACUSE

A Bicyclist Killed and Fifteen Persons More or Less Injured.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 2.—While riding a bicycle to-day Fred Van Schoick, aged fifteen, lost control of his machine and fell between a trolley car and a "trailer." The wheels of the "trailer" ran over him, almost cutting his body in two. He died soon afterward.

A trolley car full of pleasure-seekers, on their way to Onondaga Lake, jumped the track and rolled down an embankment this morning. Out of twenty passengers, only five escaped without injury. A broken collarbone, a broken leg, a broken arm, internal injuries, cuts, and abrasions are among the casualties.

Two boys, who were riding on the side platforms, were thrown, insensible, into the shallow water, but were rescued by a policeman.

Salvation Army Visitors.

A number of the staff and field officers of the Salvation Army who are visiting this city to attend the dedication services of the new National Headquarters in Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, conducted meetings last night in several parts of the city. The detachment from Buffalo had charge of the regular Sunday evening services in Cooper Union.

The dedication services of the headquarters are to be attended by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth and the chief officers of the army in the large cities of the United States. The services will last three days, beginning to-day with a procession, a number of addresses and the dedication.

In the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, the Rev. Dr. Burrell preached last night on the work of the Salvation Army. He urged his congregation to give all aid possible to the organization.

Thief Chase in Fifth Avenue.

There was a lively thief chase in Fifth Avenue yesterday evening shortly before 5 o'clock. Mary Mahoney of 800 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was walking up the avenue, carrying in her hand a pocketbook. When she reached Thirty-eighth Street Thomas Hope, twenty-seven years old, a rough-looking fellow, who refused to give his occupation or address, ran up to her and, seizing the pocketbook, started away at full speed. The thief turned down Thirty-sixth Street, followed by a crowd and policemen. At Madison Avenue he was caught.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—From the estate of Edward A. W. Hunter, who died last Tuesday at his home, at Berwyn, the University of Pennsylvania will receive $500,000 on the death of Mrs. Hunter and her daughter. The money will be used to establish and maintain a ward in the hospital for the free treatment of surgical cases.

The Cass Realty Corporation, No. 503 Fifth Avenue, will deliver in the Murray and Lenox Hill districts first quality coal—range or furnace size—at $4.00 per ton.—Adv.

LOST FROM LA BOURGOGNE

Steerage Passengers Say John W. Lawrence Stumbled Chasing His Hat.

THE BODY WAS NOT RECOVERED

Had Been Abroad for His Health and His Mind was Affected from Overwork and Accident—Seaman Lost.

John Watson Lawrence, a member of the brokerage firm of W. B. Lawrence & Son of this city, fell overboard on the voyage of the French liner La Bourgogne from Havre, which ended yesterday, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

La Bourgogne sailed from Havre May 27, with 132 cabin and 406 steerage passengers. Just before casting off her lines two young men found their way over the gangplank and engaged a saloon passage to New-York. They registered their names as John Watson and Townsend Lawrence. Neither name appeared upon the printed passenger list, owing to the late hour of engaging passage.

The two brothers had gone abroad last April, taking passage on the American liner Berlin. The eldest, John Watson, had had a severe attack of grip during the Winter, and when convalescent insisted on taking up the burdens of business earlier than his physician considered prudent. Despite all arguments, however, he resumed his duties, only to be again prostrated. Dr. Polk of this city, who was called in consultation, recommended a complete change of surroundings, climate, and scenery, advising an ocean voyage. The young man was an enthusiastic bicyclist, and a tour on bicycles, when suggested, met with his instant approval. Passage was accordingly taken six weeks ago. His brother Townsend accompanied him, at the urgent solicitation of his father, that he might be carefully looked after.

Upon arrival at Southampton, John expressed a desire to ride about the surrounding country. His brother acquiesced, and a number of trips were taken in and about Southampton. During one of the trips John fell from his bicycle unconscious, and was restored to consciousness only after several hours' constant attention. On subsequent occasions, when the brothers were on their wheels, John seemed to act as though dazed, and complained of severe pains in his head. The brothers left for Paris, and there consulted an eminent physicia, who advised that they go some place where John could have constant rest. It was decided to abandon the trip through Brittany and go home.

Townsend hurried his brother to Havre, and arrived there just in time to catch La Bourgogne. All went well until the morning of the second day out from port. In the gray of early dawn the elder Lawrence left his stateroom and went on deck. None of the passengers except two steerage voyagers were stirring at that hour. These noticed the young American as he paced back and forth on the promenade deck.

Nearly a half hour after the invalid had left his stateroom his brother became alarmed about him, and came on deck. John Watson was nowhere visible. Townsend inquired of two steerage passengers if they had seen anything of his brother. As if it were hardly worth mentioning they told the questioner in broken English that his charge had fallen overboard about twenty minutes before.

The grief-stricken brother rushed to the bridge and, running with excitement hurriedly told the officer of the watch what he had heard. As soon as he had made himself understood there was a clang of engine room bells, a quick shift of the helm, and as the big ship commenced to swing so as to double on her track, the lifeboat's crew commenced to swing their boat from its davits.

It is estimated that the man had been left nearly seven miles astern before the alarm was given. While the ship was retracing her path, the two steerage passengers, whose names could not be ascertained, awoke to the fact that the falling overboard of a passenger was a matter of some consequence. They described how it took place. The young man's hat, they said, had been carried away by a puff of wind, and went bouncing and sailing toward the post railing. Its owner rushed after it, and, intent only on capturing his headgear, stumbled just before reaching the railing, fell heavily against it, and was carried over the section by the force of impetus. Such is the account of the accident which the brother says was extracted from the only two witnesses.

When the vessel reached the scene of the accident, the engines were stopped and the lifeboat was lowered. For one hour the boat pulled back and forth, but no sign of the unfortunate could be seen. The ship lingered in the locality for three hours, and then slowly swung her bow to the west and proceeded upon her course.

It is admitted by the family that the young man was despondent and required the constant surveillance of some interested person. When he left for Europe he was confident he would return in perfect health. The knowledge that he was returning home without any improvement in his condition may have impelled him to commit suicide. His father declines to entertain any idea of suicide, although admitting that his condition was such as to make him more or less irresponsible for his actions.

John Watson Lawrence was a young man of great promise, and was loved and admired by all his friends. He was a member of the Knickerbocker Club of this city, and was very popular with all his associates. In Flushing, where he lived, news of his death was received with general regret.

Townsend Lawrence reached his home, Willow Bank, in Flushing, L. I., yesterday forenoon. His father and sister met him at the door with the inquiry, "Where is Jack?" The answer came: "He is dead; drowned at sea."

John Watson Lawrence was twenty-six years old, and was a son of W. B. Lawrence, a broker and member of the New-York Stock Exchange, with offices at 25 Broad Street, this city. He was a partner with his father. He was a graduate of the class of 1891 from Harvard. Almost immediately after graduation his father took him into partnership, and he entered actively into everything connected with the details of the business. He was a nephew of the late John W. Lawrence.

Four days after the young man met his death the passengers of La Bourgogne were startled by another cry of "Man overboard!" That was at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and the decks were populous then. Many of the passengers had seen Seaman Gullard standing on the after railing, spreading an awning over that part of the deck. The earring which he was trying to sway taut parted, and the young sailor tumbled backward into the sea. Again the bells clanged below, and the lifeboat's crew sprang into the boat. They had the craft in the water before the reversing propellors had checked the vessel's headway, but despite their good work the seaman drowned before the rescuers could reach him.

The steamship Enchantress signaled La Bourgogne Saturday night, bound in this port from Palermo. Capt. Richie, her commander, asked to be taken in tow, but the rules of the company do not permit the granting of such requests unless it is for the purpose of saving life. The Enchantress was about 240 miles east of Fire Island when La Bourgogne sighted her. The Boston Towboat Company has dispatched a tug to bring her to port. A broken cylinder is the cause of her trouble.

La Bourgogne came into port with flag at half mast. When questioned as to the cause, Capt. La Bouef said that it was a mark of respect to the dead Secretary of State. La Bourgogne is the only foreign vessel arriving at this port that has half-masted her flag in memory of Secretary Gresham.

Trial of a Trolley Company.

In the Kings County Court of Sessions, before Judge Moore, to-day, the case of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company will be called for trial. The company was indicted for manslaughter in causing the death of Mrs. Mary Medinger by a Court Street trolley car.

GOV. M'KINLEY DEPARTS FOR OHIO

Took His Presidential Boom with Him, Too—Mr. Platt Gives Politicians the Slip.

Gov. McKinley of Ohio returned to Columbus yesterday with Mrs. McKinley and his private secretary. Politicians said his Presidential boom went with him, and that hereafter he will be able to carry it around in his gripsack. Even Gov. McKinley's warmest admirers in this city say his visit to New-York was of no political value to him.

Of the three Presidential possibilities, Harrison, McKinley, and Morton, who have been in the city the last week, it is agreed that Harrison and Morton have developed the greater apparent strength, but ex-Senator Platt, while ostensibly for Morton, is believed to be working wires for Thomas B. Reed. If New-York sends a solid delegation for Mr. Morton to the next Republican National Convention, and Maine sends a solid delegation for Mr. Reed, it is believed that Mr. Platt will swing the New-York delegation to Mr. Reed.

Gen. Harrison did not visit Gov. Morton at Ellerslie yesterday, nor did he express any regret for the departure of Gov. McKinley. He remained in the Fifth Avenue Hotel all the morning, and in the afternoon he visited the McKees and remained with them until late last evening. He is expected to return to Indianapolis in a few days.

Ex-Senator Platt did not go to Manhattan Beach yesterday, although politicians understood that he intended to go there to escape the heat of the city. He slipped quietly out of town, and no one knew where he went. Senator Kilburn of Malone and State Committeeman Barnes of Albany were among those who thought Mr. Platt had gone to Coney Island, and they went to Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon to consult with him on party matters of importance. They were much disappointed when they found he was not there.

HELD FOR DROWNING A GIRL

Charles E. Crawford of Cleveland, Ohio, Committed to Answer for the Death of Regene Gogel.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 2.—Regene Gogel of Philadelphia was drowned in the ocean off this place this afternoon, and Charles E. Crawford of Cleveland, Ohio, has been held without bail to answer to a charge of having drowned her.

Miss Gogel, with another young woman, was walking along the beach when they met two young men. The four had never met before, but a beach acquaintance was formed, and, after walking along the beach for a time, the four went in bathing. The men finally forced the girls out beyond their depth, and, when the girls tried to return, they were forced further out. Crawford was one of the men, and it was he who was acting as escort to Miss Gogel. It is claimed that he forced her out so far that she was powerless and he was also. The girl sank, and he could do nothing for her because of his inability to swim. The affair was witnessed from the shore, and created considerable excitement. There were twenty or thirty other bathers in the surf at the time, and several went to the rescue, but could do nothing.

Later the sea in the vicinity of the drowning was dragged, but without result. Crawford was taken into custody, and arraigned before Recorder Gouldey, who held him. Edward Williams was committed, under $300 bonds to appear as a witness.

DROWNED AT A PICNIC

Edwin Schable, at the Symphony Quartet's Outing, Went in Swimming.

STAPLETON, S. I., June 2.—At the annual outing of the Symphony Quartet of New-York, which was held at Grassmere to-day, several of the party went in bathing in Brady's Pond in the afternoon. Edwin Schable, who was an excellent swimmer, was out 200 feet from shore, when he was taken with cramps, and before aid could reach him he disappeared. The pond is not very deep, but all efforts to recover the body were unavailing, and at dark the search was suspended until to-morrow.

Schable, who was about twenty-eight years of age, lived at 25 Tower Hill Avenue, Union Hill, N. J. He was accompanied by his wife and child, and was one of the merriest of the party. His wife was overcome by the death of her husband, and was taken home by members of the club.

DEATH OF CONSUL W. J. H. BALLARD

He Represented This Country at the Port of Hull, England.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A cablegram received to-night by Assistant Secretary Uhl announced the death yesterday at Hull, England, of W. J. H. Ballard, United States Consul at that point.

No particulars were given in the message respecting either the cause of death or disposition of the body. It is assumed, however, that the body will be brought to the United States for interment, in accordance with the custom of the Department of State. Vice Consul Gordon B. Daniel has taken charge of the office.

Mr. Ballard was a native of Virginia, and was appointed Consul on June 11, 1894, being a resident of New-York.

MRS. ANNIE LONERGAN DEAD

She Was Fatally Burned by a Lamp She Said Her Husband Threw.

Mrs. Annie Lonergan died at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, last night, from the burns she received on Tuesday last, at her home, 357 Warren Street.

Mrs. Lonergan said at the hospital that her husband John had thrown a lighted lamp at her during a quarrel. The lamp exploded, and her clothing was set on fire. Lonergan was arrested and held to await the result of the woman's injuries. He is now in Raymond Street Jail. While in the hospital Mrs. Lonergan gave birth to a dead infant.

Whom Will the Mayor Appoint?

Mayor Strong's announcement Saturday that he would reorganize the Tax and Health Departments, under the Power of Removal bill, set politicians figuring yesterday. It seemed to be the general opinion that for the new Tax Commissioners Sol Oppenheimer, Frederick C. Wagner, William Kellogg, Samuel Conover, and Salem H. Wales stood near the head of the Mayor's list.

Who will succeed Charles G. Wilson as President of the Health Board is a problem that the politicians have not figured out, though the belief was prevalent that President Wilson would not be reappointed. It is said that personally Mayor Strong would like to continue President Wilson in office, but does not see his way clear to keep an avowed Tammany man at the head of so important a department.

Tangled in a Live Trolley Wire.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., June 2.—During the thunder storm yesterday a flash of lightning broke the trolley wire of the North Hudson Railway Company at Angelique and Spring Streets. The falling wire struck Alfred Faulks, who lives at that point, and, in his efforts to free himself from it, was severely burned about the hands and face.

Two Killed in a Runaway.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 2.—Near Moulton, Lawrence County, this afternoon, the double team of Planter William Cowart, who was returning from church, became frightened at a dog fight in the road and ran away. Cowart got caught in the wheels and was crushed to death. His son John aged thirteen years, was kicked to death by the horses, and his little daughter, Margaret, received bruises that will probably end fatally.

ONE BARBER A VICTIM

He Was Caught Cutting a Man's Hair in Brooklyn Yesterday.

THE NEW LAW STRICTLY ENFORCED

**Nearly

Indigestion

Yields readily to Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it tones and strengthens the stomach and aids digestion by supplying pure blood. "I had indigestion so badly that I was all run down and could hardly walk. Had no appetite and could not sleep. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken a fourth of a bottle I was very much better. I also used Hood's Pills and found them splendid, very mild, yet effective. I cannot say enough in praise for what they have done for me. Since using two botttles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills occasionally I feel almost like a new person. I have a splendid appetite, sleep well, and can work with ease." ANNIE C. LANTZ, Belleville, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

NEW CHURCHES DEDICATED

THE BEAUTY OF THE UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL REVEALED.

Bishop Newman Addresses the Congregation at Yesterday's Exercises—The St. Mark's Church, Colored, Opened.

The opening services and dedicatory exercises of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church on Forty-eighth Street, west of Broadway, took place yesterday. The edifice was crowded, and expressions of admiration of its interior architectural splendor were heard on all sides.

A varied programme had been prepared. The services began with prayer by the pastor, the Rev. James King. The preachers were Bishop John P. Newman and President Bradford P. Raymond, D. D., LL. D. Bishop Newman congratulated the members of the church on their success in building it. In opening the dedication exercises he said:

"The Scriptures teach us that God is well pleased with those who build temples in His name. We have heard how He filled the Temple of Solomon with His glory, and how in the second temple He manifested Himself still more gloriously. The Gospel approves and commends the centurion who built a synagogue for his people."

This address was followed by the singing of a hymn and responsive readings. The Trustees, standing before the altar, presented the building to the officiary.

The officiary consists of the Revs. John P. Newman, Edward G. Andrews, Philip Germond, James M. King, and John S. Tredinnick.

The Trustees of the church are Alexander Carmichel, Jr., President; William W. Lyon, Secretary; S. Merritt Hook, Treasurer; Arthur S. Leonard, William C. Morgan, G. Waldo Smith, John Totten, and William Wallace.

The Sunday school in the afternoon held special exercises.

There will be a reunion love feast next Friday evening, and next Sunday the exercises will close with a public service, to be addressed by Bishop Edward G. Andrews and the Rev. John Hall.

The cornerstone of the church was laid Oct. 31, 1894.

DEDICATION OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH

The Congregation, Colored, Moves from Its Former Home.

The congregation of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, (colored,) on Fifty-third Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue, took formal possession of their church yesterday. The congregation formerly worshipped at 139 West Forty-eighth Street.

The consecration and thanksgiving services were held at 9 o'clock in the morning. Brother C. L. Brown presiding. The Rev. Dr. Andrew Longacre, presiding elder of the New-York District, at 10.45 o'clock preached a sermon on the text, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou has been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Dr. Longacre complimented the pastor of the church, the Rev. Ernest Lyon, on the success he had in getting into the new church, on which there is only a debt of $10,000.

The old church on West Forty-eighth Street is for sale, and the proceeds of the sale will be used in wiping out the debt.

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Monroe of Philadelphia, ex-pastor of the church, also preached at this service on "The Future of the Church."

The scholars assembled at the old church at 1 o'clock, and marched to the new church. They were about 400 in number. They were addressed by Mr. E. Eto, Superintendent of Zion Sabbath School, and Charles Bean, Superintendent of the Bethel School.

The Rev. Bishop John P. Newman, D. D., LL. D., of Omaha, Neb., and President of the New-York Conference, preached at 4 o'clock P. M., and also complimented the pastor and congregation on taking possession of the new church.

A congratulatory service was held at 5 P. M., at which the Rev. H. Creamer, the Rev. J. S. Caldwell, the Rev. John M. Henderson, and others were present.

The Epworth League, a charitable society attached to the church, held a meeting at 7 P. M., while the Rev. Dr. Palmer, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. Derrick, Missionary Secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, made brief addresses.

Memorial Window to G. L. Pease.

A stained-glass memorial window was unveiled in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, in memory of the late George L. Pease, who for seventeen years was a Trustee of the church. The window was presented to the church by Mrs. Pease, and is placed on the southwest side of the church, on Oxford Street.

On the bottom of the window is this inscription:

In Memory of
GEORGE LORIN PEASE,
Born June 26, 1835—Died Feb. 25, 1895.

On the window is depicted Christ, the child, addressing the doctors in the temple at Jerusalem. The Rev. Dr. David Gregg, the pastor of the church, delivered an appropriate sermon.

Hanged Himself in Prison.

Michael Stinnell, fifty-two years old, of 198 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, was arrested for intoxication yesterday, and was locked up in the Fifth Avenue Precinct. At 8 o'clock he was found hanging, dead, from the cell door. He had attached his suspenders to the door and made a noose of the other end.

Gotlieb Barth, sixty-seven years old, committed suicide by hanging himself in the cellar of his home, at 71 Walton Street, Brooklyn. He had been ill for some time.

Such PERFECT LIGHT, So SIMPLE A LAMP

is "THE MILLER," OUR NEW LAMP everybody is delighted who has them. It has no equal. Every one guaranteed. See and you will want (a thousand) to select from) for Home, Summer Cottage, Club, Hotel, Church, Wedding Gifts. We also make Brass Tables. "Miller Oil Stoves for Cooking in Summer and Heating in Winter. Manuf'd by EDWARD MILLER & CO. (Est'd 1844), 26 & 30 West Broadway, and 66 Park Place, New York.

Ear - Hear - Here

DEAFNESS and HEAD NOISES relieved instantly by use of WILSON COMMON-SENSE EAR DRUMS. They are absolutely invisible, safe and comfortable, and are unlike anything else ever before produced for the relief of deafness. No wire or string attachments to irritate the ears. Consultation and examination free.

Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1,122 B'way, N. Y.
Mr. George H. Wilson, Inventor, in Charge.

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY

Statistics for the United States for 1893 and 1894.

AN INCREASE IN THE GOLD OUTPUT

The Silver Production Maintained at a Higher Level Than Was Expected—R. P. Rothwell's Statistics.

Some idea of the extent and variety of the mineral production of the United States is shown in a table which accompanies Vol. III. of "The Mineral Industry," the yearly statistical supplement of The Engineering and Mining Journal.

The table was prepared by Richard P. Rothwell, editor of The Mining and Engineering Journal, and covers the years 1893 and 1894. When it is remembered that these years cover a period of a depression in trade, the reader will be better able to appreciate the enormous value and great variety of the products of the mineral regions of the country.

"While no statistics of this kind collected from a country as large as our own and with as varied industries can be absolutely correct," says The Journal in its issue of last Saturday, "it is believed that these figures are the most accurate and the fullest that have ever been presented of the mines, quarries, and metallurgical works of the United States. Returns have been received in each department from all the producers, and these have been carefully checked and compared with all available sources of information. The statistics of production of several articles as published a year ago in Vol. II. of 'The Mineral Industry' have been revised by later and more complete data. It is the intention to render these statistics accurate and trustworthy; consequently when any errors or omissions are discovered they are corrected in subsequent volumes."

Mr. Rothwell's table is as follows:

Products.	Customary Measures.	1893. Quantity.	1893. Value at Place of Production.	1894. Quantity.	1894. Value at Place of Production.
NON-METALLIC.					
Abrasives—					
Carborundum and emery	Short tons	1,747	$140,580	1,220	$109,500
Garnet	Short tons	1,529	15,000	1,000	35,000
Grindstones	Short tons	45,340	345,920	87,400	335,800
Millstones	Short tons	155	2,359	297	4,447
Tripoli and infus. earth	Short tons	1,351	25,625	1,802	36,687
Whetstones	Short tons	1,903	80,550	1,735	84,450
Alum	Short tons	96,000	2,880,000	72,000	2,160,000
Antimony ore	Short tons	850	41,000	165	9,075
Asbestos and Talc—					
Asbestos	Short tons	120	6,000	250	3,750
Fibrous talc	Short tons	36,500	337,625	39,000	396,000
Talc and soapstone	Short tons	20,100	366,825	21,044	401,892
Asphalt	Short tons	3,490	68,882	4,198	75,654
Bituminous rock	Short tons	31,404	114,752	34,199	148,120
Barytes	Short tons	26,632	133,160	23,758	95,032
Bauxite	Long tons	19,041	85,205	10,732	42,928
Borax	Pounds	9,199,000	689,925	13,140,589	919,841
Bromine	Pounds	348,399	87,100	379,444	98,655
Cement, natural hydraulic	Bbls., 300 lb.	7,445,950	5,010,958	7,895,250	4,397,407
Cement, Portland	Bbls., 300 lb.	673,989	1,052,173	738,199	1,080,644
Clay, refractory	Short tons	3,214,989	4,822,483	3,375,738	4,050,885
Coal, anthracite	Short tons	47,335,387	74,605,885	52,010,433	80,879,404
Coal, bituminous	Short tons	a128,826,364	123,899,415	a117,950,348	103,842,467
Coke	Short tons	8,939,961	14,706,544	8,495,295	12,654,558
Cobalt oxide	Pounds	5,452	6,550	8,843	8,843
Copperas	Short tons	17,862	134,520	14,897	104,100
Copper sulphate	Pounds	54,000,000	1,822,500	e60,000,000	2,016,000
Chrome ore	Long tons	1,629	16,000	2,653	35,125
Feldspar	Long tons	17,000	85,000	23,280	116,400
Fluorspar	Short tons	9,700	63,070	9,000	64,000
Graphite	Pounds	882,912	39,731	770,846	34,089
Graphite, amorphous	Short tons	1,691	8,996	165	1,252
Gypsum	Short tons	330,231	927,615	287,517	849,925
Lime	Bbls., 200 lb.	e60,000,000	30,000,000	e56,750,000	28,375,000
Magnesite	Short tons	1,143	8,000	1,370	4,864
Manganese ore	Long tons	9,150	60,000	11,735	74,890
Mica, ground	Pounds	679,000	29,522	820,500	35,957
Mica, sheet	Pounds	6,500	5,478	9,000	11,103
Monazite	Pounds	130,000	7,600	750,000	45,000
Natural gas			14,000,000		11,000,000
Ochre	Short tons	44,709	726,160	38,801	662,262
Paints, vermillion	Short tons	37	4,441		45,600
Paints, white lead	Short tons	88,500	9,469,500	87,242	8,445,174
Paints, zinc oxide	Short tons	25,000	1,875,000	22,814	1,711,275
Petroleum (crude)	Bbls., 42 gallons.	50,349,228	32,223,505	48,527,336	40,702,962
Phosphate rock	Long tons	981,340	3,434,690	952,155	2,856,465
Marls	Long tons	200,000	540,000	225,000	607,500
Precious stones			200,000		250,000
Pyrites	Long tons	95,000	285,000	107,402	466,496
Salt, evaporated	Bbls., 280 lb.	9,703,419	4,945,583	9,161,053	4,008,275
Salt, rock	Bbls., 280 lb.	1,935,642	678,964	2,341,922	788,681
Silica, sand and quartz	Long tons	300,000	330,824	315,531	347,951
Slate, roofing	Squares	803,887	2,056,895	993,944	2,551,259
Slate, other manufactures	Square feet	4,138,920	475,681	5,099,791	499,578
Soda, natural	Short tons	2,500	12,500		
Soda, natural sulphate	Short tons	90	450		
Stone, limestone (flux)	Long tons	3,750,000	2,250,000	3,544,393	2,126,636
Stone, marble	Cubic feet	5,639,081	2,087,758	5,681,766	2,177,280
Stone, onyx	Cubic feet	2,175	28,750	1,450	29,000
Other building stones			e38,000,000		e30,000,000
Total non-metals		.....	$377,476,784	.....	$353,670,787
METALS.					
Aluminium	Pounds	a312,000	$202,800	817,600	$490,560
Antimony	Short tons	350	63,000	220	39,200
Copper	Pounds	327,255,788	35,179,997	353,504,314	33,540,489
Gold	Troy ounces	739,323	35,955,000	1,923,619	39,761,205
Iron, pig	Long tons	7,043,384	53,888,300	6,057,388	71,966,364
Lead, value at New-York	Short tons	166,078	12,454,778	160,867	10,585,048
Nickel, fine	Pounds	25,893	12,429	30,440	1,095,840
Quicksilver	Flasks, 76½ lb.	30,164	1,108,527	49,846,875	31,403,531
Silver, commercial value	Troy ounces	60,500,000	47,311,000	74,000	5,200,882
Zinc spelter	Short tons	70,255	6,214,782	.....	$194,092,119
Total metals		.....	$232,370,022	.....	5,500,000
Est. products unspecified		.....	6,000,000	.....	$553,262,906
Grand total		.....	$615,846,806		

(a) Including brown coal, lignite, and anthracite mined elsewhere than in Pennsylvania.
(e) Estimated. *Kilograms.

In order to arrive at the net value of the mineral products in each year, The Journal says, a deduction must be made from the total for that of substances whose values have necessarily been duplicated in the table, such as those of the antimony ore used in making the metal, the bauxite used in making alum and aluminium, the coal used in making coke, the copper used in making sulphate, most of the lead used in making white lead, the manganese ore used in making spiegeleisen and ferromanganese, which are included in pig iron, and the zinc used in making zinc oxide, &c. A careful estimate of the proper amount of these deductions gives $13,000,000 in 1894, and $15,000,000 in 1893, which would leave the net total value of the mineral production in 1893 equivalent to $600,846,806, and in 1894 equivalent to $540,262,900.

"To make a fair comparison between the two years," says The Journal, "the quantities of the several articles produced should be examined. It is impossible, of course, to give any total in quantities when so many materials and different units of measure are taken into consideration. The only total that can be given is that of values, and the decrease in this amount is in most cases very much greater than the falling off in actual quantities produced. The year 1894 will long be remembered, as one of low prices, and in almost every industry values were brought down to a point lower than had ever been known. It was a repetition of the experience of former panic periods, only intensified in our own case by the general distrust provoked by the condition of the currency. It seems to be an unavoidable result of the concentrating of capital and the continual improvement in processes which characterize the present age, that production should increase in a greater ratio than consumption, and that at greater or less intervals there should be a period when a halt must be called until the demand can again increase to the level of the supply; and 1894 being one of those periods the producers suffered accordingly.

"It is, however, a proof of the comparatively small amount of the excess in supply that the quantities produced of the leading materials last year show a much less decrease than has been generally believed, even by well-informed persons. To take a few leading items, for instance, the production of bituminous coal, which is really an index to the condition of the manufacturing industry, showed a decrease from 1893, notwithstanding the strikes which prevailed, of only 11,000,000 tons, or about 9 per cent., while that of anthracite coal actually increased by 4,700,000 tons, or nearly 10 per cent., so that the decrease in the total output of fuel was less than 6,221,000 tons, or 3½ per cent., while the decline in value was 7 per cent. In pig iron the decrease was comparatively small, only about 400,000 tons, and we find that all this loss was in the earlier part of the year, while at the close of 1894 the furnaces were running at a rate which promises to make the production of 1895 exceed 9,000,000 tons, which has thus far been the highest mark of our production. In some other important metals again there was an actual increase, amounting in the case of copper to 26,250,000 pounds. In this metal the decline in home consumption was offset by a large increase in the exports.

"The silver production of the United States was maintained at a much higher level than had generally been expected, or than had been predicted by many persons who should be well acquainted with the industry. In 1893 the production was 60,500,000 ounces, a decrease of 4,500,000 ounces from 1892, when it reached its highest level. The low price with which 1894 opened, and the withdrawal of the artificial demand created by the Sherman law, led many persons to believe that the reduction would approximate the amount of the Government's purchases under that law, or 54,000,000 ounces, which would have been equivalent to practically wiping out the industry. The actual decrease in 1894 was only 10,654,000 ounces, or about 18 per cent. The reduction still leaves the United States the greatest silver producer in the world, and the industry is, and doubtless will continue to be, a most important one.

"Perhaps the most notable feature of the year is the increase in the output of gold. From time to time throughout 1894 the diversion of capital and labor from silver to gold mining has been noted. Not only have many new gold discoveries been recorded, but in many cases, also, old mines, which had been abandoned because they would not pay with the wasteful and defective methods of early days, have been reopened with prospects of success under better and more careful methods. The full effect of this revival, however, will not be felt until 1895, and the increase in the gold output has somewhat disappointed the general expectancy, although hardly that of careful observers. The total output of gold in the United States last year was 39,761,000, an increase of $3,806,000 over 1893 and $6,764,000 over 1892. In gold output, Australia has also shown a considerable gain, and runs the United States quite closely this year, while the phenomenal increase from the Transvaal mines has also made South Africa a close competitor for the first rank as a producer of the yellow metal.

"To illustrate what we have said with regard to the comparison of values it will perhaps be well to take a few instances from the table. Thus, while our total production of copper showed an increase of 26,250,000 pounds the estimated value at the place of production was lower by $1,640,000 in 1894 than in 1893. Again, the production of zinc decreased only 2,250 tons, or about 3 per cent., while the value reported was less by about $1,000,000, or 16.6 per cent. The decrease in the production of pig iron was 386,000 tons, or 5.5 per cent., while the decrease in value was $21,900,000, or nearly 24 per cent.; many similar instances might be taken from the table to show that the total reduction in value of the mineral production of $102,615,402, or 16 per cent.—in actual quantities produced.

"To sum up the matter briefly, the table given herewith shows a moderate decrease in production, a much larger proportional decrease in the value or prices, but in both cases a decrease upon the whole less than the general expectation of its amount. It shows also that in a year of extremely unfavorable conditions the mineral production of the United States, by its extent and variety, still gives the country the foremost place among the nations of the world—a place which is, above all, surprising, when we consider the comparatively brief period in which the industry has been built up.

"In conclusion, we are happy to say that the conditions under which the year closes were far more favorable than those with which it opened. The year 1895 is already beginning to show a very great improvement over its predecessor, and we are warranted in hoping that 1896 in its turn will show a development exceeding any which has yet been seen in the history of the mineral industry."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Move of the Rialto.—That portion of Broadway known to the average actor as the Rialto is once again moving up town. Originally it was around the Union Square Theatre, but, as the theatrical business moved up town, the Rialto followed it, and for several years it has been stationary, from Twenty-eighth to Thirtieth Street. Broadway, between these two streets, has been crowded with actors all day long, and at almost any hour of the day or night the leading people of the stage could be found there. Now a still further movement up town has begun, and from Thirty-fifth to Forty-fifth Street has become the Rialto, or is rapidly becoming so. Within this territory are the Herald Square, Abbey's, the Casino, the Empire, and the Broadway Theatre, and the Rialto follows the theatres. As many actors are to be seen to-day in the new as in the old Rialto, and the indications are very strong that before long the entire force will move upward to the new headquarters.

—Mr. Crane to Take a Rest.—William H. Crane closed his season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Saturday night, presenting souvenirs in the form of photographs of his company, in honor of the one hundreth performance of "His Wife's Father." This play proved the great success of the comedian's season, and closed it with a good solid bank reserve to its credit. Mr. Crane will now rest until next September, when he will open the new Montauk Theatre in Brooklyn. He and Mrs. Crane will go to their Summer residence, at Cohasset, Mass., this week, there to remain during the entire Summer, Mr. Crane seeking enjoyment on his steam yacht, The Senator, and Mrs. Crane in entertaining her many friends.

Annie Clarke as Minna.—Annie Clarke, New-England's powerful actress, is to appear soon at the Bowdoin Square Theatre, Boston, as Minna, the adventuress, in "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Miss Clarke created this character at the Boston Museum some seven years ago, and her work at that time was received with a great deal of hearty applause. The character is one that requires a good deal of energy in the woman who assumes it, and in the case of Miss Clarke, the energy is all there.

—Lillian Russell's Voice All Right Again.—Miss Lillian Russell has entirely recovered from her late indisposition, but her management has decided to take no further risks of a relapse, and she will consequently not appear until Thursday evening. She will, beyond doubt, be able to sing at every succeeding performance. Miss Clara Lane will be the "Vera" in the meantime.

—Bought by Miss Burroughs.—Marie Burroughs has purchased a new play by A. W. Pinero, which will be one of the leading features of her repertory for next season. She has also secured a new play by an American author, which she will present on her next tour, beginning Oct. 1. She is to go to Europe June 15, to remain abroad during the Summer.

—Vesta Tilley in Chicago.—Vesta Tilley will appear in the travesty of "Aladdin, Jr.," in Chicago to-night, and for several nights to come. In the specialty scene she will give her most interesting songs, and appear in her latest costumes of the London swell boys.

—A New Comedy for Willard.—W. S. Gilbert will, it is announced, supply Mr. Willard with a new comedy with which to open the Garrick Theatre in London next September.

Do You Feel Irritable? Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage, and is an invigorating tonic, soothing to the nerves.

1806 Laundry Soap

is the product of 89 years experience.

SOUTH AND SOUND MONEY

J. C. Latham Writes to the Chamber of Commerce Committee.

INJURY FROM FREE SILVER FANATICISM

Repudiation of Dangerous Doctrines Would Bring Large Investment of Capital—Credit Due President Cleveland.

The Sound-Money Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from J. C. Latham of the firm of Latham, Alexander & Co. of this city. Mr. Latham is a Southerner, having been born and brought up in Kentucky, and has extensive business interests, it is stated, in the South. He says:

The promulgation of sound-money ideas by the Memphis Convention and the prosecution of the campaign of education, in my opinion, will contribute more toward the prosperity and advancement of the South than any movement heretofore undertaken in her interest.

A large majority of the business men of the South has always entertained sound financial views, and I believe it will require only a little time and exertion, and a fair and simple presentation of facts, to correct the erroneous opinions of the agricultural classes, who do not now seem to appreciate how important it is for the people of the South to enjoy a high standard of credit, or to realize the disastrous consequences that would inevitably follow the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

There never was a better time than now for the business men of the South to stamp out forever the last vestige of suspicion that the people of the South are not entitled to the fullest credit and confidence, and that they entertain loose ideas on financial and economical questions.

The free-silver fanaticism has already wrought great injury to the credit of the Southern people, and, should the craze become operative, the consequences would prove more calamitous in the Southern States than anywhere else.

During the panic of 1893 the South was congratulated on her comparative exemption from commercial disasters, and since that time she has shared less in the great shrinkage of values and business depression than any other section, and, with other favorable conditions, the Southern people cannot seem to understand why, with so many advantages, there is not a steady stream of capital seeking investment in that favored section when money is abundant for investment elsewhere. The reason is plain.

For all time and in all countries it has been the privilege of lenders to make their own terms for their money, and the privilege of borrowers to accept or decline, and the people of the South cannot reasonably expect that investors will hasten to lend them money when they believe that the South's views on financial questions would entail loss to them and bring disaster to the whole country.

It is undeniably true that capital will seek employment anywhere that it can be safely and profitably invested. Therefore, it must be conceded that the reluctance and timidity of freely employing funds in the South are due solely to the belief that safety is not assured there.

If a firm should begin business with limited means, its first exertion would be to establish a reputation for capacity, honesty, and integrity, knowing full well that substantial credit would follow, and if the people of the South would place themselves in accord with the progressive and enlightened sentiment of the business and financial world, by utterly repudiating the free silver and all other species of financial heresy, her credit would be at once firmly re-established and an era of marvelous prosperity follow.

The South cannot afford to depart from the experience and policy of civilized and progressive States; she must either advance or retrograde—she cannot merely "mark time."

The South has unlimited resources, and by the restoration of credit and confidence throughout the section those resources and all her other advantages would rapidly become productive of untold wealth, and the South would no longer have occasion to complain of want of money. Every condition in the South puts her under obligation to strenuously contend for a sound, honest, and non-fluctuating currency, and the advocacy of depreciated money, such as 50 cents of silver to pass for $1, reflects on the business capacity and the integrity of purpose of the Southern people.

It is apparent to nearly every business man of experience that it would be impossible for any Government, with the faintest hope of maintaining the parity with gold, to undertake the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 when its actual market ratio is about 32 to 1, and the attempt would immediately become the silver dollar to become the only basis of our currency.

Our whole monetary system would be revolutionized, the volume of money contracted to the extent of some six hundred million dollars gold, and a panic that would cause widespread distress would be precipitated. How could the Southern people hope to profit by such financial disorder?

It is not difficult to see why the silver-producing States in the Far West wish our Government to make a dollar out of fifty cents' worth of their silver—why the South is asked to participate in the unique transaction; but why the South should even entertain a proposal so manifestly against her own interest is incomprehensible. The population of all these little silver-mining States put together does not equal that of Georgia; they have no direct business intercourse with the Southern people; they buy none of her staple products; they never lend her any money; and, although they have received millions in gold from our Govenment in payment for their silver bullion, they have never used it in developing Southern enterprises. To-day the South is sharing the enormous loss the Government has sustained in buying their useless silver bullion, and storing it in the vaults of the Treasury. No Southern man was ever known to go to Leadville or Pike's Peak to promote a cotton-mill enterprise, or borrow a dollar, and no planter ever shipped a bale of cotton to Idaho or Nevada.

For the South's staple products there is always an active and steady demand, and they command cash, and are sold for gold in the foreign markets of the world, and she is no more interested in promoting silver mining in Colorado than copper mining on Lake Superior.

For the two years preceding September last the Southern people received from Europe for cotton alone $1,192,922,461 in gold, the average price being 8.82 cents per pound, and not one dollar was unnecessarily lost on account of exchanges between the countries that bought it from them, or on account of the fluctuations in value of the money received from it. And during the last twenty years that of the South's cotton which has been shipped abroad has realized $4,238,593,134 in gold, or an annual yield of $211,929,656.

If there were anything at all in the statement that the silver is depreciating in value the South should contend for that metal only, for her products bring from Europe each year a larger amount of gold than is brought to any other section. Not only in the little Western mining States, but in all other countries, silver has been enormously overproduced for years, on account of improved machinery used in its production, and its value has largely depreciated everywhere. European nations long ago abandoned coinage; our Government was nearly bankrupted by buying it and foolishly trying to keep up the price; the more it bought the more the silver declined. Notwithstanding these facts the little mining States say to the South:

"We want you to aid in affording us a market for our silver, as business has grown a little dull, and we have a new and original plan by which it is to be done. Instead of the Government buying it from us, coining it into the 'dollars of the daddies,' and redeeming it in gold, we will coin it ourselves, the Government paying the cost into the 'poor man's dollars,' which will be good enough for him without redemption. The new name will be taking and popular, and as the South has lots of poor men who do not care whether the money they receive for their labor is good or bad, or whether it will buy much or little, the South can absorb the new issue for a long time. By the aid of your votes we can force our Government to put a dollar mark on only fifty cents' worth of our silver, coin these 'poor men's dollars' in unlimited quantities free of cost, and we will then be ready for business. When the foreigners come to buy your cotton and tobacco, as an accommodation to them, and in order to help you, we will sell them our new silver dollars at a small discount for gold. We will get the gold and you Southern planters a great bargain in the cheap dollar. It is true that silver might continue to depreciate and fluctuate in value, but we will promise to largely increase productions each year, our theory being the more silver we produce the more it is likely to be appreciated by the people of the monetary world; besides, it will advance some time."

The South is the most inviting field for capital, and must, necessarily, be a borrower. High credit attracts capital at a low rate of interest, and after twenty-five years' business experience with the Southern people I feel sure they will repudiate this financial scheme of the mining States.

In order to develop the enormous natural resources and to get in motion innumerable business enterprises for which the South is so ready, she requires assistance from the great North and East, with their business experience and large accumulation of capital. She wants to draw on New-York and London, where money is abundant, and at low rates of interest. The South depends upon her staple products and internal resources for her prosperity, and, therefore, cannot afford to ignore the experience of the world, nor hope to revolutionize our present monetary system under which every dollar has an equal purchasing power.

No stronger argument for sound, honest money, strict integrity, and a rigid performance of contracts, could be made than by calling attention to the rapid and astonishing revival in business, and the marked advance in the leading products of the country since the last successful bond negotiation by the President, and his declaration at that time that the credit and honor of our Government would be maintained at any cost.

Since the date of this negotiation not a dollar of gold has been shipped to Europe, millions have been sent from that side to this, and the gold reserve of $100,000,000 is virtually restored. Besides, Europeans have invested largely in our securities, and there is every evidence that the country is to have an era of great prosperity for several years, if this silver craze is squelched.

For this happy and encouraging turn in business affairs the American people owe a debt of gratitude to Grover Cleveland for his courage, honesty, and ability exercised under trying and grave circumstances, greater than can ever be expressed.

The Sound-Money Committee has received many other letters strongly advocating a gold basis, and setting forth the dangers of free silver coinage.

SILVER STRONG IN THE WEST.

Impressions of Col. W. R. Morrison Based on Personal Observation.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Col. W. R. Morrison of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, who has just returned from a visit to the West, said to-day that he was certain that the silver sentiment was intensifying in that part of the country. Speaking of the coming Illinois Silver Convention, Mr. Morrison gave it as his impression that those who opposed the movement which this convention was to represent had taken no active part against it.

"They generally content themselves," Mr. Morrison said, "with some talk about honest money. They go into their places of business, leaving the silver men to have very much their own way as to what is to be done in the convention."

Questioned as to his own idea about the Illinois convention, Col. Morrison said: "I did not think it advisable to call a convention this year, but the committee having control of the matter seemed to have thought it to be in the party interest. I wanted silver discussed in the canvass in 1894, and did begin its discussion then, but those in charge of the organization at that time thought it wise to postpone discussion because of the sharp party division on the subject. There is, I believe, in Illinois a considerable majority of Democrats who want the mints opened to both gold and silver, and to have both coined on the same terms as before the legislation of 1873. Of course, a great many do not stop to inquire whether this is practicable, or what would be the result under the conditions now existing, and which did not exist in 1873.

"In the several years past in which I have given the subject considerable thought I have not believed it practicable to open the mints and coin both gold and silver on equal terms without the co-operation of some, at least, of the chief commercial nations of Europe. Without such co-operation, it seems to me, we would be in danger of being left with no other money than silver."

"What is the probability of securing such co-operation?"

"About that I am not as hopeful as some of our friends seem to be. Still, such co-operation is so important that the effort to obtain it ought not to be abandoned so long as there is the slightest prospect of securing it. I do not lay claim to great wisdom on this subject, but my impression is that there is not enough gold, and does not promise to be enough, to base a monetary system upon which will be just to all interests. If we could secure the co-operation of European countries in the effort to restore silver to its former place as money, we could, I think, so increase its use and the demand for it as to bring up its intrinsic or commercial to its coinage value.

"I am not so confident as many others seem to be that European countries will unite with us in this effort to increase the value of silver. I have all along believed that England might not be willing to do this, and in all matters of financial concern that country seems to have a controlling or dominating interest."

HIGHWAY ROBBER FOR LIQUOR MONEY

Henry Bryant, Who Terrorized Pedestrians, Sent to the Island.

Henry Bryant, twenty-five years old, a negro, who refused to give his address, was sent to the Island for ten days by Justice Welde, at the Harlem Police Court, yesterday. Bryant was charged with general disorderly conduct on account of a habit he and other members of his gang have, of stopping pedestrians and demanding money with which to buy liquor.

There have been a number of complaints lodged with Acting Captain Kirschner of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station within the last two weeks. He detailed three special men to watch Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-fifth and One Hundred and Ninetieth Streets.

A few nights ago, it was said, a young girl was stopped by a negro answering Bryant's description. She fainted when accosted by the man. William Shea, a well-known keeper of a shooting gallery at St. George, was also stopped. So, too, was Henry Seltz of 1,842 Second Avenue.

Special Officer Mulcaire of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station was accosted by Bryant at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue late Saturday night. Mulcaire told the negro he was under arrest.

"I am, am I?" said the colored man. "Well, it took four policemen in Danbury to land me, and four in Washington, and I guess one New-York copper can't do it."

Mulcaire quietly answered that he would try. It was a rough-and-tumble fight all the way to the station house, but Mulcaire put his prisoner into a cell at last, unassisted. Both captive and captor had their clothes badly torn.

BRICKNELL WILL PROBABLY DIE

A Sealed Letter Addressed to His Wife in Brooklyn Found in His Room.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Arthur L. Bricknell, a salesman for Hanline Brothers, paint dealers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was found unconscious in his room at 218 West Franklin Street, to-day. The room was filled with gas, the burner being turned on full. He was taken to a hospital, and is in a critical condition.

It could not be ascertained whether Bricknell had attempted to end his life, but the folks at his boarding house say that he had domestic troubles recently, and that his wife had left him and returned to her parents in Brooklyn two weeks ago. A sealed letter, addressed to Mrs. Ida Bricknell, 229 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., was found in his room. It is said at the hospital that the man will probably die.

REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN PARIS AND THE REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAVE PLACED APOLLINARIS WATER AT THE HEAD *OF* ALL *THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR* PURITY *AND* FREEDOM *FROM DISEASE GERMS.*

THE WRECK OF THE COLIMA

Additional Particulars From Third Officer Hansen.

MEXICO HAS SUFFERED SUFFICIENTLY

An Order From the Government that in Future No Vessel Improperly Loaded Shall Leave Port.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Capt. H. L. Read, the well-known marine surveyor of this city, in a dispatch from Mazatlan gives some additional particulars of the Colima wreck, obtained from Third Officer Hansen, who escaped on the deckhouse, and A. J. Sutherland, who clung to the seats of an overturned lifeboat.

The heaviest squall of all those experienced came after the steamer had foundered, and while passengers and crew were struggling in the water. The force of the gale at this time was dreadful. Many were washed from the wreckage to which they clung. Some were killed or rendered unconscious by being struck by timbers, which were dashed about with resistless fury. Rafts and boats were overturned. Had it not been for this squall many more undoubtedly would have been saved.

The gale drove rafts and wreckage before it with great rapidity. Mr. Hansen saw a raft pass at 6:30 P. M. on the day of the disaster. On it were three men. They drifted very fast and were soon lost to view. He also saw a raft on which were Mr. Chilberg and six others. These men had two oars and seemed to be making for shore. Mr. Hansen also saw a boat in which was First Officer Griffiths and four or five men. When last seen this boat was trying to pick up the purser, but it was not seen again, and is supposed to have been swamped in the heavy sea.

Every one of the survivors, except Sutherland, is badly bruised by being struck by the wreckage. He was protected by being under the lifeboat after it had overturned five times with him. He says he saw two ladies alive and then saw them drown without being able to render them any aid. Sutherland and Hansen say the wind would catch up planks and lumber from the deckload, hurl them in the air with furious force, and dash them down upon those in the water.

It is reported that just as the steamer went down, Capt. Taylor was washed from the bridge into the sea, and that there he was struck by a piece of wreckage and killed, or so stunned that he was unable to make further effort to save himself. He had attempted to heave to under the slow bell, but could not get the vessel's head up to sea. Then he tried going ahead at full spe

SHAMGAR'S FATAL OX-GOAD

Dr. Talmage Tells How God Aids in the Battle for Right.

THE POWER OF AN EVANGELIST

It Teaches the Lesson that the Best Fight Is Made with the Most Familiar Weapon.

DR. ABBOTT ON CHURCH DIVISIONS

Dr. Parkhurst's Last Sermon Before His Vacation—Archbishop Corrigan on Christian Unity.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., June 2.—The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage is spending a few days at his country home in this village, preparatory to making an extended trip through the Southern and Western States. In the sermon which Dr. Talmage to-day sends through the columns of The New-York Times, he discusses one of the most heroic and picturesque characters in ancient Jewish history; a man who, like many others who achieved high distinction, came from the sturdy rural classes—the agriculturists. The subject of the sermon is "Shamgar's Ox Goad," the text being: "After him was Shamgar, which slew of the Philistines six hundred men with an ox goad," Judges, iii., 31. Following is the sermon:

"One day, while Shamgar, the farmer, was plowing with a yoke of oxen, his command of whoa-haw-gee was changed to the shout of battle. Philistines, always ready to make trouble, march up with sword and spear. Shamgar, the plowman, had no sword, and would not probably have known how to wield it if he had possessed one. But fight he must, or go down under the stroke of the Philistines. He had an ox goad—a weapon used to urge on the lazy team; a weapon about eight feet long, with a sharp iron at one end to puncture the beast, and a wide iron chisel, or shovel, at the other end with which to scrape the clumps of soil from the plowshare. Yet, with the iron prong at one end of the ox-goad and the iron scraper at the other, it was not such a weapon as one would desire to use in battle with armed Philistines.

God Helped the Farmer.

But God helped the farmer, and, leaving the oxen to look after themselves, he charged upon the invaders of his homestead. Some of the commentaries, to make it easier for Shamgar, suggest that perhaps he led a regiment of farmers into the combat, his ox goad only one of many ox goads. But the Lord does not need any of you to help in making the Scriptures, and Shamgar, with the Lord on his side, was mightier than 600 Philistines, with the Lord against them. The battle opened. Shamgar, with muscle strengthened by open air and plowman's and reaper's and thrasher's toil, uses the only weapon at hand, and he swings the ox goad up and down, and this way and that, now stabbing with the iron prong at one end of it, and now thrusting with the iron scraper at the other, and now bringing down the whole weight of the instrument upon the heads of the enemy.

The Philistines are in a panic, and the supernatural forces come in, and a blow that would not under ordinary circumstances have prostrated or slain left its victim lifeless, until, when Shamgar walked over the field, he counted 100 dead, 200 dead, 300 dead, 400 dead, 500 dead, 600 dead—all the work done by an ox goad, with iron prong at one end and an iron shovel at the other. The fame of this achievement by this farmer, with an awkward weapon of war, spread abroad and lionized him, until he was hoisted into the highest place of power, and became the third of the mighty Judges of Israel. So you see that Cincinnatus was not the only man lifted from plow to throne.

Lesson of Shamgar's Victory.

"For what reason was this unprecedented and unparalleled victory of a farmer's ox-goad put into this Bible, where there was no spare room for the unimportant and the trivial?

"It was, first of all, to teach you, and to teach me, and to teach all past ages since then, and to teach all ages to come, that in the war for God and against sin we ought to put to the best use the weapon we happen to have on hand. Why did not Shamgar wait until he could get a war charger, with neck arched and back caparisoned and nostrils sniffing the battle afar off, or until he could get war equipment, or could drill a regiment, and, wheeling them into line, command them forward to the charge? To wait for that would have been defeat and annihilation. So he takes the best weapon he could lay hold of, and that is an oxgoad.

"We are called into the battle for the right, and against wrong, and many of us have not just the kind of weapon we would prefer. It may not be a sword of argument. It may not be the spear of sharp, thrusting wit. It may not be the battering ram of denunciation. But there is something we can do and some forces we can wield. Do not wait for what you have not, but use what you have. Perhaps you have not eloquence, but you have a smile. Well, a smile of encouragement has changed the behavior of tens of thousands of wanderers, and brought them back to God, and enthroned them in heaven.

"You cannot make a persuasive appeal, but you can set an example, and a good example has saved more souls than you could count in a year, if you counted all the time. You cannot give ten thousand dollars, but you can give as much as the widow of the Gospel whose two mites, the smallest coins of the Hebrews, were bestowed in such a spirit as to make her more famous than all the contributors that ever endowed all the hospitals and universities of all Christendom, of all time. You have very limited vocabulary, but you can say 'yes' or 'no,' and a firm 'yes' or an emphatic 'no' has traversed the centuries, and will traverse all eternity, with good influence. You may not have the courage to confront a large assemblage, but you can tell a Sunday school class of two—a boy and a girl—how to find Christ, and one of them may become a William Carey, to start influences that will redeem India, and the other a Florence Nightingale, who will illumine battlefields covered with the dying and the dead.

The Story of Dr. Morrison.

"That was a tough case in a town of England where a young lady, applying for a Sabath school class, was told by the Superintendent she would have to pick up one out of the street. The worst of the class brought from the street was one Bob. He was fitted out with respectable clothing by the Superintendent. But two or three Sabbaths he disappeared. He was found with his clothes in tatters, for he had been fighting. The second time Bob was well clad for school. After coming once or twice, he again disappeared, and was found in rags, consequent upon fighting. The teacher was disposed to give him up, but the Superintendent said, 'Let us try him again,' and the third suit of clothes was provided him. Thereafter he came until he was converted, and joined the Church, and started for the Gospel ministry, and became a foreign missionary, preaching and translating the Scriptures.

"Who was the boy called Bob? The illustrious Dr. Robert Morrison, great on earth, and greater in heaven. Who his teacher was I know not; but she used the opportunity opened, and great has been her reward. You may not be able to load an Armstrong gun; you may not be able to hurl a Hotchkiss shell; you may not be able to shoulder a glittering musket; but use anything you can lay your hands on. Try a blacksmith's hammer, or a merchant's yardstick, or a mason's trowel, or a carpenter's plane, or a housewife's broom, or a farmer's oxgoad. One of the surprises of heaven will be what grand results came from how simple means. Matthias Joyce, the vile man, became a great apostle of righteousness, not from hearing John Wesley preach, but from seeing him kiss a little child on the pulpit stairs.

"Again, my subject springs upon us the thought that in calculating the prospects of religious attempt, we must take omnipotence, and omniscience, and omnipresence, and all the other attributes of God into the calculation. Whom do you see on that plowed field of my text? One hearer says, 'I see Shamgar.' Another hearer says, 'I see 600 Philistines.' My hearer, you have missed the chief personage on that battlefield of plowed ground. I also see Shamgar and 600 Philistines, but, more than all, and mightier than all, and more overwhelming than all, I see God.

"Shamgar with his unaided arm, however muscular, and with that humble instrument made for agricultural purposes and never constructed for combat, could not have wrought such victory. It was Omnipotence above, and beneath, and back of, and at the point of the ox-goad. Before that battle was over the plowman realized this, and all the 600 Philistines realized it, and all who visited the battlefield afterward appreciated it. I want, in heaven, to hear the story, for it can never be fully told on earth—perhaps some day may be set apart for the rehearsal, while all heaven listens—the story of how God blessed awkward and humble instrumentalities.

The Struggles of Evangelists.

"Many an evangelist has come into a town given up to worldliness. The pastors say to the evangelist, 'We are glad you have come, but it is a hard field, and we feel sorry for you. The members of our churches play progressive euchre and go to the theatre and bet at the horse races, and gayety and fashion have taken possession of the town. We have advertised your meetings, but are not very hopeful. God bless you!'

"This evangelist takes his place on platform or pulpit. He never was graduated at college, and there are before him twenty graduates of the best universities. He never took one lesson in elocution, and there are before him twenty trained orators. Many of the ladies present are graduates of the highest female seminaries, and one slip in grammar, or one mispronunciation will result in suppressed giggle. Amid the general chill that pervades the house, the unpretending evangelist opens his Bible and takes for his text, 'Lord, that my eyes may be opened.'

"Opera glasses in the gallery curiously scrutinize the speaker. He tells in a plain way the story of the blind man, tells two or three touching anecdotes, and the general chill gives way before a strange warmth. A classical hearer who took the first honors at Yale, and who is a prince of proprieties, finds his spectacles becoming dim with a moisture suggestive of tears. A wordly mother who has been bringing up her sons and daughters in utter godlessness puts her handkerchief to her eyes and begins to weep. Highly educated men who came to criticise and to pick to pieces and find fault bow on their gold-headed canes. What is that sound from under the gallery? It is a sob, and sobs are catching; and all along the wall, and all up and down the audience, there is deep emotion, so that when at the close of the service anxious souls are invited to especial seats or the inquiry room they come up by scores and kneel and repent, and rise up pardoned; the whole town is shaken, and places of evil amusement are sparsely attended, and rumholes lose their patrons, and the churches are thronged, and the whole community is cleansed and elevated and rejoiced.

God on the Side of the Right.

"What power did the evangelist bring to bear to capture that town for righteousness? Not one brilliant epigram did he utter. Not one graceful gesture did he make. Not one rhetorical climax did he pile up. But there was something about him that people had not taken in the estimate when they prophesied the failure of that work. They had not taken into the calculation the omnipotence of the Holy Ghost. It was not the flash of a Damascus blade. It was God, before and behind and all around the ox-goad. When people say that crime will triumph and the world will never be converted because of the seeming insufficiency of the means employed they count the 600 armed Philistines on one side, and Shamgar, the farmer, awkwardly equipped, on the other side, not realizing that the chariots of God are 20,000, and that all heaven, cherubic, seraphic, archangelic, deific, is on what otherwise would be the weak side.

"Napoleon, the author of the saying, 'God is on the side of the heaviest artillery,' lived to find out his mistake, for at Waterloo the 160 guns of the English overcame the 250 guns of the French. God is on the side of the right, and one man in the right will eventually be found stronger than 600 men in the wrong. In all estimates of any kind of Christian work do not make the mistake every day made of leaving out the Head of the Universe.

"Again, my subject springs upon us the thought that in God's service it is best to use weapons that are particularly suited to us. Shamgar had, like many of us, been brought up on a farm. He knew nothing about javelins, and bucklers, and helmets, and breastplates, and greaves of brass, and catapults, and ballistae, and iron scythes fastened to the axles of chariots. But he was familiar with the flail of the thrashing floor, and knew how to pound with that; and the axe of the woods, and knew how to hew with that; and the ox-goad of the plowman, and knew how to thrust with that. And you and I will do best to use those means that we can best handle; those weapons with which we can make the most execution.

"Some in God's service will do best with the pen, some with the voice, some by extemporaneous speech, for they have the whole vocabulary of the English language half way between their brain and tongue; and others will do best with manuscript spread out before them. Some will serve God by the plow, raising wheat and corn and giving liberally of what they sell to churches and missions; some as merchants, and out of their profits will dedicate a tenth to the Lord; some as physicians, prescribing for the world's ailments, and some as attorneys, defending innocence and obtaining rights that otherwise would not be recognized, and some as sailors, helping bridge the seas, and some as teachers and pastors.

"The Kingdom of God is dreadfully retarded by so many of us attempting to do that which we cannot do; reaching up for broadsword, or falchion, or bayonet, or scimeter, or Enfield rifle, or Paixhan's gun, while we ought to be content with an oxgoad. I thank God that there are tens of thousands of Christians whom you never heard of, and never will hear of until you see them in the high places of heaven, who are now in a quiet way in homes, and school-houses, and in praying circles, and by sick beds, and up dark alleys, saying the saving word, and doing the saving deed, the aggregation of their work overpowering the most ambitious statistics.

The Grand Review of Heaven.

"In the grand review of heaven, when the regiments pass the Lord of Hosts, there will be whole regiments of nurses, and Sabbath school teachers, and tract distributors, and unpretending workers, before whom, as they pass, the kings and queens of God, and the Lamb will lift flashing coronet, and bow down in recognition and reverence. The most of the Christian work for the world's reclamation and salvation will be done by people of one talent and two talents, while the ten-talent people are up in the astronomical observatories studying other worlds, though they do little or nothing for the redemption of this world; or are up in the rarified realms of 'higher criticism,' trying to find out that Moses did not write the Pentateuch, or to prove that the throat of the whale was not large enough to swallow the minister who declined to call to Nineveh, and apologizing for the Almighty for certain inexplicable things they have found in the Scriptures. It will be found out at the last that the Krupp guns have not done so much to capture this world for God as the oxgoads.

"Years ago I was to Summer in the Adirondacks, and my wealthy friend, who was a great hunter and fisherman, said: 'I am not going to the Adirondacks this season, and you can take my equipment, and I will send it up to Paul Smith's.' Well, it was there when I arrived in the Adirondacks, a splendid outfit, that cost many hundreds of dollars, a gorgeous tent, and such elaborate fishing apparatus; such guns of all styles of exquisite make, and reels, and pouches, and bait, and torches, and lunch baskets, and many more things that I could not even guess the use of. And my friend of the big soul had even written on and engaged men who should accompany me into the forest and carry home the deer and the trout. If the mountains could have seen and understood it at the time, there would have been panic among the antlers and the fins through all the 'John Brown's Tract.' Well, I am no hunter, and not a roebuck, or a game fish did I injure. But there were hunters there that season who had nothing but a plain gun, and a rug to sleep on, and a coil of fishing line, and a box of ammunition, and bait, who came in ever and anon with as many of the captives of forest and stream as they and two or three attendants could carry.

"Now, I fear that many Christian workers who have most elaborate educational, and theological, and professional equipment, and most wonderful weaponry, sufficient, you would think, to capture a whole community, or a whole nation for God, will on the Last Day have but little except their line tackling to show; while some who had no advantages except that which they got in prayer and consecration, will by the souls they have brought to the shore of eternal safety, prove that they have been gloriously successful as fishers of men, and in taking many who, like the hart, were panting after the water brooks.

Other Pitchers to be Broken.

"What made the Amalekites run before Gideon's army? Each one of the army knew how much racket the breaking of one pitcher would make. So 300 men that night took 300 pitchers, and a lamp inside the pitcher, and at a given signal the lamps were lifted, and the pitchers were violently dashed down. The flash of the light and the racket of the 300 demolished pitchers sent the enemy into wild flight. Not much of a weapon, you would say, is a broken pitcher, but the Lord made that awful crash of crockery the means of triumph for His people. And there is yet to be a battle with the pitchers.

"The night of the world's dissipation may get darker and darker, but after awhile, in what watch of the night I know not, all the ale pitchers, and the wine pitchers, and the beer pitchers, and the whisky pitchers of the earth will be hurled into demolition by converted inebriates and Christian reformers, and at that awful crash of infernal crockery the Amalekitish host of pauperism, and loaferdom, and domestic quarrel, and cruelty, and assassination will fly the earth.

"Take the first weapon you can lay your hands on. Why did David choose the sling when he went at Goliath, and Goliath went at him? Brought up in the country, like every other boy he knew how to manage a sling. Saul's armor was first put on him, but the giant's armor was too heavy. The helmet was clapped on him as an extinguisher, and David said, 'I cannot go with these, for I have not proved them.' And the first wise thing David did after putting on Saul's armor was to put it off. Then the brook! Ehah, the brook, which was dry when I saw it, and one vast reach of pebbles, furnished the five smooth stones of the brook with which Goliath was prostrated. Whether it be a boy's sling, or a broken pitcher, or an ox-goad, take that which is in your hands, and ask God for help, and no power on earth or in hell can stand before you.

Go Against the Philistines.

"Go out then, I charge you, against the Philistines. We must admit the odds are against us—600 to 1. In the matter of dollars, those devoted to worldliness, and sin, and dissipation, when compared with the dollars devoted to holiness and virtue—600 to 1. The houses set apart for vice and despoliation, and ruin, as compared with those dedicated to good—600 to 1. Of printed newspaper sheets scattered abroad from day to day, those depraving as compared with those elevating, are 600 to 1. The agencies for making the world worse compared with the agencies for making the world better—600 to 1. But Moses in his song chants, 'How should one chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight?' and in my text one ox-goad conquers 600 uplifted battle axes, and the day of universal victory is coming, unless the Bible be a fabrication, and eternity a myth, and the chariots of God are unwheeled on the golden streets, and the last regiment of the celestial hosts lies dead on the plains of heaven. With us or without us, the work will be done. Oh, get into the ranks somewhere, armed somehow; you with a needle; you with a pen; you with a good book; you with a loaf of bread for the hungry; you with a cup of medicine for the sick; you with a pair of shoes for the barefooted; you with a word of encouragement for the young man trying to get back from evil ways; you with some story of the Christ who came to heal the worst wounds and pardon the blackest guilt, and call the furthest wanderer home. I say to you as the watchman of London used to say at night to the householders, before the time of street lamps came, 'Hang out your light! Hang out your light!'"

DR. ABBOTT ON CHURCH DIVISIONS.

He Says the Bible Is the Outgrowth of the Church.

"Church Union" was the theme upon which the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached an interesting sermon, by request, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

Dr. Abbott announced as his text, "Now, I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you; but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment," First Corinthians, i., 10.

"You will remember that some time last Winter," said Dr. Abbott, "the Rev. Dr. Henry Lunn spoke to you on church union and about the work of the Grindelwald Conference. This conference resulted in a letter suggesting that this day be taken for the consideration and discussion of this subject of Christian union from the various pulpits.

"I confess I get requests, in common with other ministers, to preach a particular sermon upon a particular subject upon a particular Sunday, and they usually go into the waste-paper basket. But this subject of church union is of so much importance that I have thought it well to accede to the request, although could I have foreseen the warmth of the day I should have been tempted to choose a less heavy theme.

"Differences had entered into the Church of Christ when Paul wrote his book to the Corinthians, and it is supposed to be the first written book of the New Testament. Already grave differences had arisen in the Church. We don't know what these differences were; we can only surmise them. The Church was composed of two elements, the Gentiles and the Jews. Judaism insisted that the early Christians should observe the Jewish laws, the Jewish feasts, the Jewish Sabbath, should go to the temple and offer up the sacrifice, and should submit to the Jewish circumcision. The Gentiles knew nothing of all this. They heard the story of Christ's life, they saw the beauty of Christ's character, and they decided to be followers of Christ. They did not wish to be circumcised, to enter into the Jewish temples, to offer up sacrifices, and so there sprang up two divisions of the Church, one clinging to the traditions of the Jews, under Peter, and the others following Paul.

"On the northern coast of Africa there was a city called Alexandria, and its ruins may be seen to-day. It was a great university town; there was a great library there, and there Greek, Roman, Oriental, and Hebrew thought came together. There arose a sect of philosophers who were to solve the problem of life. These men still exist, even in our times, the men who want to rule the universe. They said, 'We must find out who Christ is.' They said, 'What is this atonement?' They wanted to turn Christianity into philosophy.

"Already there was a fourth party in the Church. They said they did not know whether there was such a man as Christ; 'We don't care if He lived; this story satisfies us. We believe in communion with God, in a living Christ.' They were the mystics.

"Thus, there were four great parties in the Church of Christ at the outset. These particular factions, in their own particular form, have disappeared so completely that we don't know what they were, but the spirit of factionalism has gone on. Men have called councils of their respective Churches, and have even resorted to fighting and to fisticuffs to settle their differences of opinion. The modern Democratic primary would be disgraced by some of the occurrences that took place at these councils. At last the same spirit of imperialism which had ruled the Roman Empire became the power in the Christian Church. Imperialism, however, could not last long, and just as soon as the spirit of liberalism gained force imperialism in religious matters was abolished.

"We had the first division after this between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants, and since then the Protestant form of Christianity has been divided and subdivided into numerous sects. There are 200 or 300 sects in this country alone, and perhaps more. We have the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek Church, and the Protestant Church, and then, we have the divisions and sub-divisions of the Protestant Church. We have, in this country, seven Presbyterian sects, six Baptist, three or four Methodist, and any quantity of subordinate sects, and the divisions have gone on and on, until it is said one Baptist sect, the Dunkards in Pennsylvania, one of whose tenets is the renouncing of worldliness, have divided into two sects on the question of the number of buttons that should be worn on the front of the coat, one sect wearing one row of buttons and the other two rows.

"The antagonism between Churches has been far greater than that between Christianity and paganism. The Roman Catholics have hated the Protestants, and the Protestants have hated the Roman Catholics more than they hated sin. It is only 100 years ago that in Scotland the Presbyterian Church excommunicated a stone mason because he helped to build an Episcopal church, and asserted that he assisted in erecting a pagan temple.

"We in Brooklyn, with the distractions of a great city, are not apt to take notice of these divisions of sects or of the multiplicity of churches. All through the West we have too many churches and too many ministers. It would be more effective if there were less churches and less ministers and more church and more minister. In Kansas, in a town of 1,000 inhabitants, there are four different Presbyterian churches. Some of you were yesterday visiting my country home at Cornwall. One and a half miles from Cornwall is the little village of Cumberland, with about 200 inhabitants, hardly enough to support one church, and yet they have four churches, and, if we include the Quaker meeting house, they have five.

"Cannot we find some way by which we can pull together? Can we not make a common cause for Christ? I think we have made some advance in the direction of church union. The lines are still sharply drawn, but, after all, they are much broader than heretofore. If you take up to-morrow morning The New-York Times, or The Eagle in the evening, and read the sermons, unless the report tells you what pulpits the respective ministers are occupying, you will be unable to tell what denomination they belong to. It is true of the Roman Catholics as well."

Dr. Abbott referred to the proposition made by the Episcopal authorities at Lambeth to form a union of all churches based upon the Bible, the Apostles, and Nicene Creeds, the symbol and the historic Episcopate.

"In other words," continued Dr. Abbott, "our Episcopal brethren insist that we shall make the Church union first on the Book. It is not well to criticise an honest and earnest desire to bring about Christian unity, but the more I have examined these Lambeth articles the more I disagree with them.

"We cannot found the unity of the Christian Church on the Bible, because the Bible is founded on the Church. The Church was founded before the Bible was written; the latter is a record of Church work. To build the Church on the Bible is to lay the foundation on the superstructure. The Church is the foundation, and the Bible has been built upon it. We have tried this experiment of building the Church on the Bible. This was what the Protestants did in the sixteenth century, but it did not unite the Church.

"You cannot build the Church on a creed, for, as the Bible is built on the Church, the creed is built on the Bible. A creed is to recite in philosophical form the experience taught in the Bible and the lives of men. Paul repudiates a creed as the basis of Church union. All the creeds of Christendom have not been for the purpose of binding people together, but to make a wedge to split them apart. There is possibly one exception—the Apostles' Creed, but this was undoubtedly true of the Nicene Creed, which was so framed that Unitarians could not possibly subscribe to it.

"No, a creed is not the basis of union. The moment men get together to define their religion they get to quarreling.

"And the symbol is not a basis of unity. It is the expression of unity—not the foundation for it. You cannot build a fact upon a symbol; you build the symbol upon the fact. And you cannot build the Church union upon church government, or upon a form of church government. We have tried the historic Episcopate, and it is not a success. The historic Episcopate has not had the effect of restoring the unity of the Church of Christ.

"The foundation of Church union must be that out of which the Church grew. It must be common; it must be loyalty to and love for Christ. It must rally around, not the book, the creed, the symbol, or the form of government, or all four combined. It must rally around one living Church of Christ, large enough to say it wants every man who is loyal to Christ. Unless we come to that spirit, all attempts are futile. When we come to that point we shall have Christian union, and we shall be one in Christ Jesus.

"I will clasp hands with any Unitarian, any Roman Catholic, who is doing Christ's work in Christ's way. That is the bond which binds us together. Since I have been pastor of this church persons have come in from several different Churches as wide apart as the Episcopal Church and the Quaker meeting house."

Speaking of the union that existed among the congregation of Plymouth Church that had sustained it during the pastorate of the late Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Abbott said:

"God led you and your pastor down to the Valley of the Shadow of Death, under a shadow that would have crushed many a church, but you loved the church, and it survived its severe ordeal. When Christ's prophet died, people said, 'You will see how soon the Church will scatter,' but you loved the Church, and the Church remained together.

"Not until men can get together and clasp hands and say, 'We do not agree in our philosophy, we do not put our emphasis on symbols, we do not put our faith in church government, but we love Christ and we want to do Christ's work in His way,' then, and not till then, will the Church be one."

Dr. Abbott yesterday announced that the annual memorial service of Charles R. Doane Post, No. 499, G. A. R., would be held in Plymouth Church on Sunday evening next at 8 o'clock. Col. Loomis L. Langdon will preside, the Rev. A. Stewart Walsh will conduct the religious exercises, addresses will be made by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., and the Hon. John Palmer, Secretary of State, and an original poem will be read by Gen. Horatio C. King.

THE INFLUENCE OF EXAMPLE.

Dr. Parkhurst's Last Sermon Before His Departure for Europe.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst preached the last sermon of this season yesterday in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. He will leave Wednesday, with Mrs. Parkhurst, for Europe, where he will remain until the latter part of September. Most of his time abroad will be spent in Russia.

The text of the sermon yesterday was from Psalm xc., 12: "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom," and it was more in the nature of a revival sermon than anything that Dr. Parkhurst has lately given. In it he made no reference to public affairs. He said that the prayer in the text was the outcome of ripening years, and so would be most deeply felt and appreciated by the older ones of his audience.

"But when I feel," he said, "that in such a congregation as this there are many who carry upon their faces the record of the years, men and women who have not been, perhaps, as much mellowed by the Heavenly Spirit as their hairs have been touched by the silvering pressure of brooding years—when I bethink me of these, I cannot forbear speaking to them a few simple, direct, and affectionate words. If there are two things that are a cheer and a strength to me, one of them is that I come to you with no Gospel of my own. I have no nicely formulated set of doctrinal opinions that I am going to plead with you to subscribe to. I am only here as a messenger. I come in God's name, to ask you to be His child.

"Even, my friend, if you are older than I, and know very many things that I do not, still, I am encouraged and emboldened to plead with you to become a Christian today, remembering, first, that I am only bringing to you a message from God, and assured that your conscience, your deepest sentiments, and your intellect are, all of them, silently advocating your concession to that appeal.

"And now, my friends, the Lord wants you, and He wants you now; and God wants not only you, but He wants those whom the example of your return to God would draw after it. Men move in clusters. Men wait for one another. It is easier to yield when we see another yield. It is easier to confess when we hear another confessing. It is easier to accept Christ when we witness another's acceptance of Him.

"Were you to become a Christian, it would do so much toward making Christians of perhaps a dozen, or a score, or a hundred, younger men who look up to you. Hardly anybody is so small but he has a following. Every man that is converted to God, body, mind and soul, and estate, is one more added to the argument for Christianity, and the stronger we are, and the more of the stamina of manhood there is in you, the more of an obstacle to Christianity you are so long as you delay in giving your allegiance to Christ, and the more far-reaching and cogent the power of your example when the transaction is done and the position taken. There are only two sides in this conflict: 'He is either with me or against me,' said the Lord.

"I beseech you, dear friends, not to venture upon the ways and the years that are still untrodden till you have yielded yourself up to be a follower of Christ, a child of God. By the precious promises that are set before you, by the patience and long-suffering of your Father in heaven, and by the blood and tears of His Son—by all these, I beseech you, be you reconciled to God."

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S SERMON

His Topic the Christian Unity Which the Pope Is Trying to Secure.

Christian unity was the thought that pervaded the sermon of Archbishop Corrigan at high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday forenoon. He spoke first of the efforts which Pope Leo XIII. is making to unite the entire Christian world.

"In the collective audience," said the Archbishop, "which the Pope gave to prelates some time ago, he explained his plans in that respect, observing that he would send learned men among different sects, to aid, encourage, and enlighten all who desired Christian unity. The Pope's recent letter to the English people was another instance of this desire, which he has never ceased to cherish." The Archbishop read a letter from the Pope counseling the faithful to pray for the union of Christendom, and granting spiritual favors to those who practice certain devotions for that purpose at this season of Pentecost.

The preacher said that in the few minutes that remained for the morning discourse, he would explain who the spirit was that came upon the Apostles; what were the circumstances of his coming, and the results thereof. The Holy Ghost who descended at Pentecost upon the Apostles was not, he said, a mere entity, as some people contend. He was the third person of the Blessed Trinity, true Light of Light, true God of God, a pure spirit who came in the form of tongues of fire in order that his presence might be discerned by those whom he visited. Great centres of population, of civilization, such as this city, London, and Vienna, sent out people to them from all over the world. Religious shrines, such as Lourdes, are also visited by the faithful of all lands. Jerusalem was the centre of population in the East, the city of the one true God, the seat of religious worship to which every Hebrew man was bound to repair at certain times. It was when Jerusalem was crowded with devout people from all parts of the Holy Land that the Spirit of God manifested himself in the manner described in the Scriptures.

Commentators differ as to the gift of tongues, some holding that the Apostles were invested with the knowledge of various languages spoken by the assembled people. Others hold that the persons who heard the Apostles were endued by miraculous power to comprehend and accept Christian truths as expounded in the language used by the Apostles.

The Archbishop here referred to the lives of saints in illustration, and said that the descent of the Holy Spirit was a sign of the immutable truth inherent in the Catholic Church. People may fall away from the Church, but her splendor is never and can never be wholly obscured. The idea of forming a new church for all is impossible, he said, unless Christ were a false prophet, for he promised to abide with his Church forever, not with the Apostles alone, who were to pass away in the course of nature, but in the Church itself, everlasting and immutable, which he had founded.

The Archbishop concluded by asking all present to send appeals to the Throne of Grace, in accordance with the wishes of the Holy Father, in order that the ardent desire expressed by Christ may be realized and all may become one fold under one shepherd.

The Rev. Father Connolly announced that devotions to promote Christian union will be held every evening during the week, at 8 o'clock, in the cathedral.

Newark a Growing City.

NEWARK, N. J., June 2.—The completion of the State census in this city is close at hand, and within a week it is expected the final returns will be in. The indications are the city will show an increase for the last five years, since the national census, of about 20 per cent. The names actually taken up to last night footed up to 181,716. The estimates of the number to be obtained amounted to 40,284. This would make the total population 222,100.

An Infant Found Drowned.

TOTTENVILLE, S. I., June 2.—The finding of the body of an infant boy on the beach at the foot of Bently Street, at this place, this morning, led to an investigation by the Coroner. Suspicion was directed to a member of the family of one of the leading residents of the village. The Coroner said that he had not sufficient evidence to warrant the publication of the name. He said there was no doubt that the babe had been murdered.

He will secure the aid of the District Attorney to-morrow, and, if there is any evidence to warrant it, he will place the young woman under arrest.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises	4:30	Sun sets	7:26
Moon sets	1:51		

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	4:18	4:32	10:31	11:04
Governors Island	4:40	5:05	10:50	11:44
Hell Gate	6:33	6:58	12:18	1:12

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 3.

Steamship.	Port of	Date of Sailing.
Berlin	Southampton	May 25
Colorado	Hull	May 17
Croft	Dundee	May 15
Furnessia	Glasgow	May 23
Italia	Gibraltar	May 19
Manitoba	Swansea	May 20
Mohawk	London	May 23
Nacoochee	Savannah	May 29
State of California	Glasgow	May 24
Taormina	Hamburg	May 14
Tauric	London	May 24

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

Adirondack	Kingston	May 30
El Monte	New-Orleans	May 29
Louisiana	New-Orleans	May 20
Noordland	Antwerp	May 25
Oevenum	Oporto	May 21

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Leona	Galveston	May 28
Seneca	Havana	June 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

Andes	Port au Prince	June 1
Dago	Gibraltar	May 22
Edam	Amsterdam	May 25
Saale	Bremen	May 28

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	May 28
Britannic	Liverpool	May 20
California	Hamburg	May 24
Citta da Messina	Gibraltar	May 23
Lucania	Liverpool	June 1
Venezuela	La Guayra	June 1

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Basil	June 3	Para	90 Gold St.
Algonquin	June 4	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Boston City	June 4	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Cevic	June 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Caracas	June 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Kaiser W. II.	June 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardanmhor	June 5	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Mohican	June 5	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
El Norte	June 5	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Croft	June 5	Leith	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	June 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	June 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	June 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	June 5	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Saginaw	June 6	Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	June 6	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Santiago	June 6	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Reguius	June 7	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
State of Texas	June 7	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Seminole	June 7	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Aug. Victoria	June 8	Jack'ville	113 Wall St.
Colorado	June 8	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Handel	June 8	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Amandina	June 8	Pernamb'o	19 Whith'l St.
Umbria	June 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Irrawaddy	June 8	Grenada	29 Broadway.
El Monte	June 8	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Vigilancia	June 8	Havana	113 Wall St.
Mohawk	June 8	London	4 Broadway.
Furnessia	June 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Hekla	June 8	Christiania	28 State St.
Madiana	June 8	W. Islands	39 Broadway.
Oevenum	June 8	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Louisiana	June 8	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N.R.
S. of California	June 8	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Maasdam	June 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Adirondack	June 8	Kingston	24 State St.
Prussia	June 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	June 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Finance	June 10	Colon	35 Broadway.
Colombia	June 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Powhatan	June 11	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Tauric	June 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iroquois	June 11	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Saale	June 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Pocahontas	June 12	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
South Cambria	June 12	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
New-York	June 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
El Mar	June 12	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Seneca	June 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Britannic	June 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Buffon	June 12	Liverpool	Busk&Jevons.
Noordland	June 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Wylo	June 12	Greytown	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	June 13	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Andes	June 13	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Venezuela	June 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Hilary	June 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Edam	June 13	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Algonquin	June 14	Jack'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	June 15	London	4 Broadway.
Salerno	June 15	Antwerp	21-23 StateSt.
Anchoria	June 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	June 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	June 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
El Dorado	June 15	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Orizaba	June 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
Delcomyn	June 15	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Mozart	June 15	M'chester	Busk&Jevons.
Martello	June 15	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Olinda	June 15	Liverpool	102 Broad St.
Marsala	June 15

The New-York Times

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Tzigane.
AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—For Fair Virginia.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Charlotte Corday.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Hamlet II.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:00—Forget-Me-Not and In the Season.
HUBER'S MUSEUM, 14th St-4th Av—Curiosities.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
PARK AVENUE HOTEL COURT, Park Av-32d, 33d St—6:30—Carl Lanzer Orchestra.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. Pittsburg.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30—Der Oberstziger.

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Harvard's Fast Oarsmen.

How to Secure Invisibility.

In a recent lecture on torpedo-boat destroyers, Mr. John L. Thornycroft told a London audience that lightness is essential to the attainment, and it is their lightness which will probably make these boats so costly, as it is impossible to expect them to stand much knocking about, or to last for long, if run frequently at high speeds.

He also made an interesting point when speaking of the manner in which vessels should be painted to secure invisibility. The practice has hitherto been to paint the hull all over some uniform color, as inconspicuous a shade as possible being selected; according to Mr. Tohrnycroft's experience, this is a mistake, and better results would be obtained if vessels were painted in irregular patches of color, as there would be much greater difficulty in making out their form at a distance. This is worth remembering, but the effect of this patchwork close at hand would be anything but sightly. The lecturer foretold that, owing to the high speed now attainable by the torpedo catcher, efforts would be made to still further increase the speed of larger vessels; as the matter stands at present, naval constructors will find this a difficult problem.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	79	54	6 P. M.	88	56
6 A. M.	76	56	9 P. M.	82	56
9 A. M.	82	59	11 P. M.	79	54
12 M.	89	08	12 P. M.	78	53
4 P. M.	94	59			

Average temperature yesterday.....85
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....57
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....04

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, high temperature.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete Page 2, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

GOV. MORTON'S RESPONSIBILITY.

We have taken pains to inquire in some detail into the question of the appointments made by Mr. Aldridge, State Commissioner of Public Works, which will form the chief subject for consideration at the meeting of the Civil Service Commission in Albany to-morrow morning. We have been forced to the conclusion that these appointments were made without the authority and in violation of the law, and that they were made with knowledge on the part of Mr. Aldridge that they were not legal. What his motives were for making them in this way is, of course, purely a matter of inference, but if we should infer that they were made for political and factional considerations, we should feel confident that Mr. T. C. Platt, though he might deny it, would secretly agree with us. That, however, is a matter which does not at present concern us. What is pertinent at this time is to point out to the estimable gentleman who is Governor of the State of New-York that he has a very definite and very grave responsibility in the premises.

Section 9 of Article V. of the Constitution of the State of New-York makes the merit system in all appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State mandatory. Under existing laws the Governor appoints a Civil Service Commission to aid him in the application of this system. They frame rules, which, when approved and promulgated by him, have the authority and binding force of law. On the 16th of April the Governor approved and promulgated rules framed by the commission, classifying all places under the Commissioner of Public Works and subjecting them to the merit system. This was done after Mr. Aldridge had had full opportunity to submit, and after there had been submitted, the question whether this required specific legislation; and after this question, on the opinion of Mr. Elihu Root and Mr. Lincoln, the Governor's personal legal adviser, had been decided in the negative. It will thus be seen that as to appointments and promotions made by him subsequent to the 16th of April, Mr. Aldridge must know and must have known exactly what the law required and what it forbade. Gov. Morton also, after full consideration and consultation, has exactly the same knowledge. Mr. Aldridge has deliberately disobeyed the law, and the responsibility for a thorough investigation, and for such action as the facts call for and the law permits, rests with Gov. Morton.

It is probable that an attempt will be made to smooth over this transaction, as like offenses were continually covered over and fixed up under Gov. Hill and Gov. Flower. There are various tricks that were then employed—changes in classification, special rules, orders for non-competitive examinations, &c. The Governor will not lack for hints that some such device will now be for the good of the party, will avoid scandal, will prevent injustice to the innocent appointees, and all the cunning pseudo-sentimental arguments with which the student of politics is familiar. If Mr. Morton is wise, he will not listen to these suggestions. He will annul every illegal appointment and he will require Mr. Aldridge to conform strictly to the rules. He will realize that in this department of his functions a peculiar dignity is conferred upon him, with a corresponding accountability. He is required to enforce a vital provision of the Constitution by rules devised by his own appointees, which, with his approval, became law. In no other part of the Government does he exercise so high a power or such original authority. To permit this power and authority to be defied with impunity would be weak, foolish, in bad faith, and a curious failure in self-respect.

We do not ask him to disregard considerations of politics. We only ask him to give weight to political considerations of real value and importance. He is to-day about the most conspicuous representative of the better element of his party in the Union. There is no other Republican in high place of whom fidelity to principle is so generally and confidently expected. He is now called upon to justify that confidence as to a matter expressly intrusted to him. We shall not insult him by supposing that he will be tempted to do less than his duty. But we know that he will be urged to do so, and we advise him that those who urge this are not friends, but his worst enemies.

A CHINESE-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Apropos of the opinion reported in our London dispatches yesterday as current there that Russia and China have come to some understanding as to checking Japan, the article of Secretary of the Navy Herbert in the latest number of The North American Review will be found of great interest. Mr. Herbert reviews the late war chiefly with reference to the part actually played and the part which might have been played by the navies of the two powers. He is of the opinion that China made a radical error in the beginning by trying to transport troops to Corea, where she was compelled to meet a larger and more effective force of the enemy, and where she suffered the signal defeat that demoralized her armies and her Generals. He also points out that by this policy the Chinese Navy was scattered, the Japanese gave their first naval battle at Asan with a superior force, and were enabled "to choose their own time and place for a sea fight in the battle off the Yalu."

This practically gave the command of the sea to the Japanese, but it was not the result of necessarily permanent superiority; it might easily have turned out differently with a change in conditions by no means impossible, and it is very far from proving that in a future war, even in one coming within a short time, China would not be a very formidable naval power as against Japan.

"Her strength lies," says Mr. Herbert, "in 350,000,000 of people, singularly patient, wonderfully industrious, and capable, in a remarkable degree, of enduring hunger and cold. United, they could accomplish almost any result. China will believe, and with much semblance of reason, that if she had had common instead of armor-piercing shells she might, and if in addition to these her ships had been supplied with more rapid-fire guns she undoubtedly would, have won at Yalu. Had she gained a decisive victory there, followed up, it would have given her absolute control of the sea. Dominion over the sea would eventually have given her control of Corea and would have saved her from invasion."

What Mr. Herbert says of China as a possible independent enemy of Japan applies with still greater force to her strength as an ally of Russia. It is the cherished aim of a powerful party in Russia to become a naval power. It is with that aim in part that the long struggle for an outlet through the Dardanelles has been so desperately made. It is by that aim that her efforts are inspired to connect her vast empire by rail with a seaport in the Orient. Russia has heretofore been used to regarding China as a hostile power with whom war might be necessary. Recent events make her a possible ally, and a very useful one.

WITH INTENT TO MISLEAD.

The Republican papers are still hard at work making comparisons between the tariff statistics of the last seven or eight months and those of the corresponding months of last year. "See how the imports of dutiable goods have increased," they say, leading their readers to infer that such a comparison is a fair one, while it really is as unfair and misleading as a comparison of the earnings of a railroad in a month free from disturbance with those of the same railroad for a preceding month during which the company's business was paralyzed by a strike on its lines.

Our Republican contemporaries cannot be induced to compare recent tariff statistics with those of two years or three years ago. They know that if they should do so their partisan arguments would lose all force. We have recently done this for them, and have shown that the incoming "flood" of woolen goods, wool, silk goods, glass, gloves, and many other dutiable products was much larger in the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1893 than it has been in the months of the new tariff already passed, in spite of the fact that the McKinley tariff was in operation two years ago. But not one of them will ever publish such a comparison.

We find going the rounds a little table compiled by The Boston Journal, which, we are told, contains "the story in a nutshell." This is the same old comparison between the imports and exports of the first eight months of the new tariff and those of the corresponding months of one year ago, the panic year, when the people of this country were buying as little as possible either at home or abroad. Here it is:

THE "NUTSHELL."

	Under New Tariff, Sept. 1, 1894, to May 1, 1895.	Under Old Tariff, Sept. 1, 1893, to May 1, 1894.
Imports free of duty	$237,783,707	$250,027,934
Imports dutiable	249,332,625	168,485,568
Total	$487,116,332	$418,513,502
Per cent. free of duty	48.7	60.0
Dutiable imports increased, (per cent.)	48.0	...
Free imports decreased, (per cent.)	5.0	...
Exports	$563,772,358	$635,212,758
Exports decreased, (per cent.)	11.0	...

And the reader is asked to observe how the dutiable imports have increased (48 per cent.) since the duties were cut down by the new tariff, how the exports have fallen off, &c., &c. We have not verified the figures, but assume that they are correct.

We have compiled a similar table, in which a comparison is made between the recent eight months (using the figures given above) and the corresponding period of eight months, two years ago, when the McKinley tariff was in force and before the beginning of the silver panic. It is set forth below:

NUTSHELL NO. 2.

	Under New Tariff, Sept. 1, 1894, to May 1, 1895.	Under Old Tariff, Sept. 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893.
Imports free of duty	$237,783,707	$306,960,769
Imports dutiable	249,332,625	291,962,132
Total	$487,116,332	$598,922,901
Per cent. free of duty	48.7	51.2
Dutiable imports decreased, (per cent.)	14.6	....
Free imports decreased, (per cent.)	22.2	....
Exports	$563,772,358	$562,807,557
Exports increased, per cent.	0.5	....

It will be seen that the "flood" of dutiable imports under the new tariff (even with sugar included) has really been smaller by $42,000,000, or 14.6 per cent., than the "flood" during the corresponding eight months, two years ago, the McKinley duties then being in force. Why do our Republican contemporaries avoid this fact? Their purpose is, of course, to excite hostility against the new duties by inducing their readers to believe that the imports of dutiable goods have largely increased, to the injury of American producers, and it happens that this purpose is served by the statistics of one year ago. But they know very well that the course of trade was abnormal then. The masses of the people were refraining, so far as they could, from buying either foreign or domestic goods. When we turn to the preceding year, we see that the imports of dutiable goods—even under the high McKinley duties—were much larger than they have been in the same number of months under the duties of the new tariff. Our exports have fallen off, it is said. Well, they have been larger in the eight months of the new tariff than they were in the corresponding eight McKinley months, two years ago.

It is true that our table shows a decrease of the free imports, but that decrease is due to the fact that sugar was free two years ago—and one year ago—but is dutiable now; and the free imports ($306,960,769) include free raw sugar to the value of $74,411,688. It will be observed, moreover, that if the value of the dutiable sugar imported in the recent period of eight months be deducted from the total of $249,332,625, the remainder will fall very far below the dutiable import "flood" of two years ago, when sugar was not included. Allowance should be made for this sugar item, and it may be borne in mind that, in spite of the new duty, the people are buying sugar at a price lower than the price they paid when raw sugar was on the free list.

The supporters of the McKinley tariff have made an unfair and intentionally misleading use of comparisons between official trade reports under the new tariff and similar reports for the year of the deepest panic depression. They are putting these comparisons in circulation throughout the country, with the hope of stimulating thereby among the misinformed and the biased a demand for a restoration of the McKinley rates.

ALTGELD AND THE LAWS.

One of the forty-three burglars who have been pardoned by Gov. Altgeld has been caught plying his old trade and will be tried for taking part in the robbery of a bank at Orion, Ill. This convict had been sent to the penitentiary for twenty-five years, it having been shown that the victims of his crime, an old man and his wife, had been burned and otherwise tortured in order that they might be constrained to tell where their money had been placed for safety. Probably the Governor will have another opportunity to be lenient to the same convict.

The assertion is publicly made by Judge Bookwalter, the Circuit Judge who sought in vain to divert the lynchers at Danville from their purpose, that the Governor grants pardons without complying with the law. He says: "He pardoned Dr. Cauble [a forger] without procuring a statement from the Judge or the State's Attorney who convicted him of forgery, although Cauble had been defended by three of the ablest lawyers of the Illinois bar. Cauble started for the penitentiary on a Saturday and returned on the following Monday, having found a pardon awaiting him on his arrival. I cannot but hold the Governor indirectly responsible for the lynching of those two men in Danville. When the mob answered me with the taunt that Altgeld would pardon the prisoners because he had pardoned so many of the same class, what answer could I make? There never was a more abominable crime committed than that of which those ruffians were guilty."

The law requires that the statements of the Judge and the Prosecuting Attorney of the court in which conviction was had shall be procured, in the case of an application for pardon, and that notice of the application shall be published for three weeks in a newspaper of the county. Neither in the case of the forger Cauble nor in that of a burglar whom Altgeld released, both of the men having been tried before Judge Bookwalter, was a statement procured from either of the officers named, nor was any notice of either application published. The people of Illinois should ascertain whether the Governor has clearly violated the laws. An inquiry about this matter might disclose some ground upon which they could get rid of him.

THE NEW NAVY RIFLE.

The selection by the Navy Department of the Lee breech mechanism for the .236-calibre barrel previously chosen for its magazine small arm completes that weapon, which, accordingly, after a few improvements have been decided upon, will be manufactured by contract, and as rapidly as possible supplied to the men. The tests at Newport were thorough, like the previous series at Springfield, which had resulted in the choice of the Krag-Jörgensen mechanism for the army. In last Autumn's trials the advantage was all with the Luger, an excellent foreign rifle, but its makers, in the Spring trials, ventured to stand on its record, whereas its American competitors furnished decided improvements, and the result was the success of the Lee.

With other things equal, the navy might be expected to adopt the army small arm. It is true that such a rule is not always followed, the French Navy, for example, if we rightly remember, having adopted the Kropatschek gun when it was not used in the army. But a clear advantage of having the same calibre is the interchangeability of ammunition, one service being able to furnish cartridges to the other in case of need. This matter, however, was fully considered, and, in view of the very rare occasions in which either service would call upon the other for ammunition, it was thought to be a mistake to sacrifice to mere uniformity the great advantages expected by the navy from the smaller calibre. These advantages were greater initial velocity, greater range, greater penetration at the same range, a flatter trajectory, thus greatly increasing the danger space, and the ability to carry a much greater number of cartridges per man. In addition, the piece would be lighter than the army rifle. It is true that there were some possible drawbacks. In the smaller calibres the difficulty and cost of manufacture are greater, and so are the strain and the wear on the rifling. It is also a question with what diameter of bullet the amount of shock may be sufficient to stop the rush of great masses of excited men.

However, it was decided that, with the small supply of rifles needed for the navy, the question of increased cost was unimportant, and that with nickel-steel barrels the strain from the increased velocity and twist of rifling could be withstood. The use of smokeless powder that leaves little or no residue, and of jacketed bullets, without lubricant, tends to prolong the life of the barrel. As to the view taken by army ordnance authorities that the wounds inflicted by the .236 barrel might be too small to check an onset in a land battle, this was regarded as still within the domain of theory or argument, while there was no offset, in the view of the navy experts, to the advantages of the small calibre already spoken of.

Thus it turns out that the navy has its own magazine gun, differing greatly from that of the army in calibre, and differing in breech mechanism. It should be said that ever since the army adopted its .30 bore the tendency has been to the reduction of calibre, and that before the navy's choice had been made Spain and Chile had adopted the .276, and Italy, Roumania, and Holland the .236. Of course, there is a point where decrease of calibre must stop, but some experts are said to hold that the limit is not above .216. The army authorities, however, are satisfied with their own .30 calibre for army uses. It will be interesting to have the two rifles tested together.

A BILL THAT SHOULD BE VETOED.

There is now in Gov. Morton's hands and awaiting his approval or veto a bill that, should it become a law, will force the pupils in every school under State control, or supported in whole or part by State money, to devote an astoundingly large part of their time to studying the nature and effects of alcoholic liquors, tobacco, opium, hasheesh, chloral, and other baleful sources of reprehensible joys. Four lessons a week on such matters are to be given for at least ten weeks a year in every grade below the second high school year, and provision is made for excluding from the schools any text-books on hygiene and physiology that do not devote at least a fifth of their pages to instruction of this kind. Regents' and other examinations must include a due proportion of questions about drink and drug evils, and no teacher can be licensed who has not passed a satisfactory examination in regard to his or her knowledge of them.

There is a lot more to the bill, but space and patience lack for giving further details of its provisions. To do so is quite needless. A more senseless, absurd, and outrageous piece of legislation never issued from the Albany law factory, and that is saying a good deal. No doubt children should be taught that intemperance is a curse, but that the already overcomplicated curriculum of the public schools should be burdened by the addition of a long course in one branch of toxicology is a proposition so insane that it is really difficult to keep within parliamentary limits in denouncing it.

Public schools are not maintained to teach all good things, but some good things—reading, writing, and arithmetic first of all, and as thoroughly as possible. To fritter away, on fads and fancies, the scanty opportunity that the vast majority of pupils have for obtaining even the elements of an education is to rob them. And this bill, as a matter of strict plain fact, is nothing but the manifestation of a fad.

It is not for lack of knowledge that men become drunkards or opium fiends. The average tramp appreciates quite as well as the average clergyman that evil effects follow potations overdeep. Self-restraint is a product of wisdom, not of learning, and wisdom is not derived from books or schools.

So the bitter cry of the teachers against this particular addition to their toils should be heeded. One of them says: "The bill is pedagogically monstrous." Nothing could be truer. Another calls attention to the fact that even medical colleges give no such amount of time to this subject as it is proposed to give in primary schools. Whoever wishes to read fifty more reasons why Gov. Morton need not hesitate to veto this imbecile attack on common sense and propriety should send to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and get a neat pamphlet he has just issued on the subject. Educators as well as teachers unanimously indorse it.

WHEAT, COTTON, AND SILVER.

The increase in price of the great agricultural staples of the country is decidedly the most important fact in the business world. Wheat costs half as much again as it cost three months ago, cotton a third more, corn about a third more. The agriculturists of the country will not, perhaps, be disposed to congratulate themselves unreservedly upon this showing. The reservations apply to the cases in which the rise in prices may fairly be attributed to the apprehension of scarcity. But, upon the whole, the results must be matter for congratulation to the agriculturists, and they are correspondingly discouraging to the "friends of the white metal." As the silver question has been much the most troublesome and dangerous element in our recent politics, the present state of things is one upon which the country may congratulate itself politically as well as industrially, so far as politics and business can be separated. They will be separated most widely by the elimination of the silver question from politics; and it is in its tendency to hasten this result that the greatest benefit of the rise in prices consists.

The strength of the silver movement has all along lain in the success which the producers of silver and their representatives have had in convincing the producers of wheat and corn and cotton that a rise in silver meant a rise in those products. For the last two years one has scarcely been able to look at a silver speech or a silver essay without detecting a reference to "five-cent cotton and fifty-cent wheat," and an exhortation to the growers of cotton and wheat to stand by silver, for the purpose of getting better prices for their own products. It is quite true that with a fifty-cent dollar, wheat at its lowest estate would have been quoted at a dollar and cotton at 10 cents; as true as that with an eighteen-inch yardstick a man of average height would measure over eleven feet. But the implication that the price of wheat and cotton depended upon the price of silver is disposed of by the proof that they may go up on a gold basis. While wheat has advanced more than 40 per cent. and cotton more than 30, silver has advanced about 5. Wherefore the growers of wheat and cotton will refuse to "sympathize with silver" when silver shows so little sympathy with wheat and cotton.

It seems absurd that there should be any connection between these things, but that there is a practical connection has been abundantly proved. The "Farmers' Alliance," which preceded the Populist Party, was for a time very threatening and formidable. In the Ocala platform and elsewhere it announced as great absurdities as have lately been put forward by Waite or Lewelling or the author of "Coin's Financial School." But one year of good crops and good prices in the Northwest made an end of the Farmers' Alliance. The more the farmer could get for his product, the better money he wanted his price in. The wave subsided, having thrown into high places such curious flotsam as Peffer and Jerry Simpson as memorials of its high-water mark.

It may fairly be hoped that this chapter of history is about to repeat itself.

A more vociferous silence than that which Japan has maintained of late, or one to which the world should have listened more attentively, does not recur to mind at the present moment. Mystery shrouds the termination of her war with China, and still blacker darkness hangs over whatever has been going on in the last few weeks. Japan is a child nation; everybody knows that when children are quiet they are "up to something," usually mischievous, and that it is well to investigate at once. This queer commotion in Formosa means something more and other than the establishment of a republic by a handful of naked savages. On the surface it looks not unlike a carefully prepared excuse for a second and fiercer attack on China.

So imperfectly does the English alphabet meet the needs of the English language, and so cruelly and wickedly absurd is the long-established English method of spelling, that he who expects much from the work of reform undertaken by the new Orthographic Union must needs possess an almost phenomenally hopeful mind. That English orthography can be, and ought to be, more or less thoroughly reformed is denied by nobody except a few sentimentalists who love even absurdities, provided they are antique; by a few crazy etymologists who insist that the entire history of a word should be written out in full every time an occasion to use it arises; and by a few others who seem to fear that, if ever a day should come when everybody could spell, their own one proof of "education" would be taken away. All of these people can be disregarded. Their arguments are of no weight, and their opinions are worthless. The only subject for sensible discussion is, not the necessity for spelling reform, but the extent to which it is immediately practicable. Any attempt to change our present alphabet will probably fail, though some new vowel signs are badly needed. Vast improvements, however, and moderately sufficient ones, can be made in the use of the twenty-six letters we now have.

Jules Jouy in a Madhouse.

From The London Truth.

The doom of witty Frenchmen, who cater to the amusement of the public, seems to be the madhouse. Daumier, the greatest of French caricaturists, kept his mind by throwing away his pencil, and retiring to vegetate in the country. Gill, Grévin, and Guy de Maupassant died lunatics. It is now the turn of Jules Jouy, the comic singer, who sang with irresistible fun his exquisitely finished ditties. As they dealt with current events, he was always on the lookout to gave a fresh and comical turn to events not too hackneyed. His anti-Paulus music hall campaign against Gen. Boulanger made him suddenly famous. Yvette Guilbert and the Coquelins found themselves eclipsed. The salons followed Montmartre in lionizing him. At the end of a few seasons he was rich and famous. But he fancied it was harder to keep than to win fame—worried, fretted, overstrained his vis comica, and is now under restraint.

Queer Use of Beaconsfield's Words.

From The London Daily News.

A leading native newspaper of Bengal claims Lord Beaconsfield as an advocate of infant marriage. It seems that Lord Beaconsfield on one occasion delivered himself of the statement that all his friends who had married for love, as the phrase is, had ended either by beating their wives or living separate from them. Instead of taking this speech as epigrams of the kind are usually taken, the native writer comments as follows:

"A more scathing condemnation of the European system of marriage could not have been uttered. The Hindu sages held the same opinion as Lord Beaconsfield, and hence they introduced the system of early marriage in this country. When Hindu girls and boys are married, they are perfect strangers. They, however, learn to love each other after marriage; and experience shows that, of all nations, the Hindus are the happiest in their domestic relations."

"A Bargain Is Advisable."

From The London World.

In the Court of Appeals yesterday the suit of Howard vs. Dulau & Co., an application by the plaintiff for leave to appeal against an order directing a commission to take evidence in Malta, Cairo, Jaffa, and other places, was heard. The plaintiff brought the action for an injunction against the defendants, the London publishers of Baedeker's Guide, restraining them from publishing in their guide for Palestine and Syria a statement alleged to be defamatory of the plaintiff in his business. Under the head of "Jaffa" the guide gave the names of first-class hotels, and under the head of "second-class and cheaper hotels" included "Howard's Hotel," which belonged to the plaintiff, adding a note, "a bargain with the landlord—an Arab—is advisable." The Master of the Rolls gave leave to appeal.

COMMENCEMENT AT UNION COLLEGE

Official Programme of Exercises for the Week of June 21 to 26.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 31.—The following is the preliminary programme of the college centennial and commencement exercises:

Friday, June 21, 8 o'clock P. M.—Foote-Allison Prize debate, between the literary societies.

Saturday, June 22, 7:30 o'clock P. M.—Prize oratory of juniors and sophomores and Alexander Prize contest in extemporaneous speaking.

Sunday, June 23, 10:30 A. M.—Memorial sermon by the Rev. George Alexander, D. D.; 4 o'clock P. M.—Inter-denominational conference on religion and education; 7:30 o'clock P. M.—Baccalaureate sermon by the Right Rev. William Crosswell Doane, Bishop of Albany.

Monday, June 24, 10 o'colck A. M.—Educational symposium; topic, "The School"; addresses by Melvil Dewey, Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New-York, and by William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Public Schools in Brooklyn; 2:30 o'clock P. M.—Topic, "The College"; addresses by President Carter of Williams College, President Andrews of Brown University; 4:30 o'clock P. M.—Class day exercises, class of '95; 8 o'clock P. M.—Topic, "The University"; addresses by President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, and President Harper of Chicago Univers.ty.

Tuesday, June 25, Alumni Day, 9 o'clock A. M.—Annual meeting of Phi Beta Kappa, annual meeting of Sigma Xi; 10 o'clock A. M.—Annual meeting of the Trustees, annual meeting of the General Alumni Association; 12 o'clock M.—Election of Alumni Trustee; 1:15 o'clock P. M.—Centennial banquet, with fraternal greetings; 3:30 o'clock P. M.—Reunion of all classes about Dr. Nott's "Old Elm," in the college garden, smoking the "pipe of peace," and singing Union songs, under direction of the class of '95; 5 o'clock P. M.—Reception on the President's lawn; 8 o'clock P. M.—Commemorative addresses and centennial poem, the Rev. Charles D. Nott, D. D., '54, presiding; addresses by George F. Danforth, LL. D., '40; the Rev. Stealey B. Rossiter, D. D., '65; centennial poem by William H. McElroy, LL. D., '80.

Wednesday, June 26.—At 8:30 o'clock A. M.—"The College in Patriotic Service," Gen. Daniel Butterfield, LL. D., '49, presiding; flag-raising, with appropriate ceremony; address by Col. Austin A. Yates, '54. At 10 o'clock A. M.—"The College in Commercial and Industrial Life," W. H. H. Moore, '44, presiding; address by Warner Miller, LL. D., '59; "The College in the Medical Profession"; address by Major John R. Huff, M. D., U. S. A., '71. At 1 o'clock P. M.—Alumni banquet; addresses by alumni and others. At 4 o'clock P. M.—"The College Upon the Bench and at the Bar," Samuel F. Hunt, '64, presiding; address by J. Newton Fiero, '67, late President New-York State Bar Association; "The College in the Ministry"; address by the Rev. Tennis S. Hamlin, D. D., '67. At 8 o'clock P. M.—"The College in Statesmanship and Politics," John Geary Evans, '83, Governor of South Carolina, presiding; addresses by David C. Robinson, '65, and Charles Emory Smith, LL. D., '61.

Thursday, June 26.—Commencement Day—At 10 o'clock A. M.—Graduating exercises of the class of '95; university celebration, the Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D., LL. D., ex-President and founder of Union University, introducing the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York, the Honorary Chancellor, and Centennial Orator; conferring of degrees; award of prizes. At 8 o'clock P. M.—President's reception. At 10 o'clock P. M.—Reception and ball of the class of '95, Memorial Hall, the Hon. John Keyes Paige, '65, Grand Marshal.

A QUEEN APPEALS FOR AID

French Aggressions Have Forced the Malagasies Into a Hopeless War.

A correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph recently had an interview with the Queen of Madagascar, in which she described the present condition of her country and made a rather pathetic appeal for help. Declaring that she had "faithfully studied in every way" to keep the treaty with the French, but that they have been repeatedly guilty of bad faith, she said:

"I and my people have done all in our power to avert war. At the close of the last struggle, as proof that I wished for peace, and that it should be a perpetual one, I granted the French a part of my territory, Diego Suarez. I was assured, in every way, that all they really wanted was a port into which they could bring their ships for safety, and that, if I gave them that, the sole object of their desire in Madagascar, there would be no more trouble between them and us. To stop bloodshed I gave them the place they solicited and craved for, Diego Suarez, because they declared it was absolutely necessary to their security. What has happened since? Not content with that, they have been demanding more and more every year, and have been encroaching, step by step, upon my country. There is no alternative left us. War it has to be!"

Ranavolo-Manjaka is resolute, while recognizing the critical character of the situation. She is in no doubt as to the inferiority of the forces which she will be able to set in array against the invaders.

"I and my people must go forth to do battle with that great nation. Though we may have less men and poor armaments to withstand them, yet shall we trust in God and our righteous cause to sustain our hands and keep us a free people and kingdom. I trust in my people, and in God, who I daily pray will guide us. It is better that, as a free nation, we should disappear or be exterminated than become the servile subjects of France or any foreign power. Say I ask all of you who are Christians to pray for us in this deep trouble, because, though we desire peace above all things, we are obliged to fight. We have wronged no one, we would make war on no one, and all we now ask is to be allowed to live at peace with all men in the land that God has given to our forefathers and to us. Let the French keep their land; we shall keep ours. Then we shall be glad to be good friends with them, as with all Christian people the whole world over."

THE MYSTERY OF ROSEBERY

Some Curious Details About the Premier's Health and Character.

An unnamed "person who has been of late a good deal thrown with Lord Rosebery"—whatever that may mean—has given Mr. Labouchère of London Truth the following description of the Premier:

"Rosebery has always played the mystery man. In part this has been owing to a certain shyness which makes him prefer toadies to equals, in part to a nervous gloom which is the basis of his character. He has been through life a spoiled child. I always thought him clever, but rather as a conversationalist than a potential statesman. He is one of those persons with whom everything must go right for him to be well physically or mentally. I thought that he made a mistake in accepting the Radical Premiership; for he is rather one of the Devonshire kind of Liberal, than what you Radicals would nowadays call a Radical.

"When he was at the Foreign Office he did little more than occupy himself with details, and blindly carry out what he thought would have been the policy of Lord Salisbury; sitting on the fence, so far as he could, on all domestic questions. As Premier, his nullity soon became apparent. His colleagues were not long to perceive it, and even those of them who had aided in making him Premier became convinced of their mistake. Thus he found himself isolated and thrown entirely on his own resources. His speeches disappointed the public. They were more those of a clever sch

THE VENEZUELAN CONTEST

Its Progress As Described by the "Official Yellow Book."

THE UNITED STATES A TRUE FRIEND

Great Britain and Venezuela End Their Differences Without Appealing to Arms as a Remedy.

Important official news regarding the controversy between England and Venezuela has just reached this city, and is made public through the Venezuelan Yellow Book. This volume is the report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the National Government and corresponds with the annual report of our State Department. It contains full details of Venezuela's attitude toward England's aggressions in the Guayanas, and shows that our little neighbor on the shores of the Caribbean is determined to hold her territory at all hazards. The document in question shows firmness, combined with discretion, and reflects great credit upon the statesmanship and patriotism of Dr. P. Ezequiel Rojas, who has been at the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs for the past three years, and under whom the Guyana question has assumed its present phase.

Referring to the boundary controversy, the Yellow Book first calls attention to the fact that the Congress of the United States has done its utmost to bring the question to arbitration; in fact, has even gone so far as to request England to settle the dispute in this way. It also states that the press of Venezuela and all English corporations doing business there have also endeavored to bring about the same end. Even the Pope has interested himself in the controversy and offered his friendly services.

Other important steps taken by the Venezuelan Government were its efforts to prevent the circulation of incorrect maps of the country, and a request to the Washington Government that the international office would make such changes in the maps published by England as would do justice to the rights of Venezuela. Full and detailed explanations are given of the Guyana incident, which the Venezuelan press has been discussing so freely. The notes that have passed between England and Venezuela regarding the route from Barima to the Upper Guyana are also given in full.

The report closes with these significant words: "After having explained all the measures taken by the present Government in this important matter from the day of its inauguration, the English have not advanced one step into the territory of the republic, and it is impossible for them to do so without having a collision with the Venezuelan authorities".

HONORS TO AMERICAN WAR SHIPS

Every Courtesy Shown to the Squadron that Is to Sail for Kiel.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 2.—The American war ships lying in Southampton water preparatory to sailing for Kiel, where they will take part in the opening of the North Sea-Baltic Canal, have added much to the gayety of this town. The harbor to-day was alive with boats and launches from the American vessels, and all day long the pier where the boats arrived and departed was lined with townspeople watching the movements of the bluejackets and their officers. Since the arrival of the war ships, Southampton, which is doubtless the best-affected place in England toward the United States, has been lavish in its display of the Stars and Stripes, and very many of the shop windows contain American devices.

The American war ships are anchored off Netley Hospital, where there are also two Italian cruisers. Sailors from the vessels are constantly going ashore, and Americans, Italians, and Englishmen mix with the bonhommie characteristic of their class. The American flagship has many visitors, all of whom are shown courtesy by the officers. Yesterday the Mayor of Southampton, attired in his official robes and chain of office, returned the visit of Rear Admiral Kirkland. When the San Francisco arrived, she fired a salute, which the town was not able to return, having no guns.

The United States steamship Alliance steamed slowly outside last night, and then shaped her course westward. She is bound for Newport, but will probably call at Madeira. Her decks were crowded with officers and men. As she passed the flagship she fired a salute.

The squadron will probably sail for Kiel on June 11.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES BACON.

Ninety-seven Years Old, and Twice Appointed a Judge.

LONDON, June 2.—The Right Hon. Sir James Bacon died in this city yesterday. He was born in 1798, and was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1827, afterward becoming a member of Lincoln's Inn, of which he remained a bencher until his death. He obtained the silk gown in 1846, and in 1868 he was appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the London District, which office he held until the end of 1869, when he was appointed Chief Judge of Bankruptcy.

In August, 1870, he succeeded to the Vice Chancellorship vacated by Sir William M. James, and in 1875 was made a Judge of the Chancery Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice. He continued in active work up to November, 1886, when he resigned the Vice Chancellorship. As a Judge, his sayings were often memorable, and his judgments were seldom reversed. He was appointed a member of the Privy Council upon his retirement.

FIVE FRENCHMEN WERE KILLED

A Skirmish on the French Guiana Frontier Violently Debated in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, June 2.—The recent trouble on the French Guiana frontier, in which five Frenchmen were killed in a skirmish with natives under Chief Cabral, was the subject of a violent debate in the Chamber of Deputies. Many of the members declared the French were the aggressors.

The trouble grew out of the robbery by Brazilian adventurers of a Frenchman named Trajane, a settler on the boundary. The French sent a force to restore order on the frontier, offenses of a similar character having become somewhat frequent. This expedition was fired on by Chief Cabral and his followers, and in the fighting that ensued the Chief and sixty other natives were killed. The French, besides losing five killed, including Capt. Lunier, had twenty wounded.

GARIBALDI'S FAME IN ROME.

The Anniversary of His Death Celebrated by Popular Italian Societies.

ROME, June 2.—To-day was the anniversary of the death of Gen. Garibaldi. The popular societies marched to the Capitol, where they deposited wreaths on the Liberator's monument. As the line was moving to the Capitol, four revolutionary societies quitted the procession on seeing a Crispi Society appear. A Garibaldian Colonel harangued the crowd at the Capitol. He denounced the Government, and recalled Garibaldi's devotion to morality and social justice.

No Socialists spoke, but some of them cheered for de Felice, the Socialist Deputy. On the whole, the demonstration was orderly.

Garibaldi's family observed the day at Caprera.

RE-BALLOTS TAKEN IN ITALY.

Fourteen Socialists and Radicals Elected to the Italian Chamber.

ROME, June 2.—Re-ballots were held to-day for members of the Chamber of Deputies in the districts where none of the candidates last Sunday obtained the constitutional majority, that is, a number of votes greater than one-sixth of the total number of inscribed electors, and greater than half the votes given.

To-day the Radicals carried Milan. The Socialist convict, Bosco, was elected in Palermo, and his success has caused great excitement. The Socialist Barbato was elected in Ravenna. Altogether, fourteen Socialists and Radicals were elected.

The results in fifty-two of the fifty-seven districts in which reballots were held are known. Thirty Ministerialists, ten members of the Constitutional Opposition, nine Radicals, and three Socialists have been elected in these districts.

FORMOSA WANTS NO REPUBLIC

British and German Gunboats in Tamsui Harbor to Protect Foreigners.

LONDON, June 2.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Hongkong saying that the Republic in Formosa is unpopular. The establishment of a republic is merely an official movement, and has no connection with the agitation in Southern China.

President Tang has 100,000 Swatow, Hunan, and Canton braves, armed with Mauser, Lee and Peabody, and Winchester carbines, and has plenty of ammunition. The British gunboat Redbreast and the German gunboat Iltis are inside Tamsui Harbor protecting foreigners. The foreigners do not expect that the Chinese will defend the splendid forts.

MAXIMO GOMEZ IS ALIVE.

He Was Not in the Battle of Dos Rios, Where Marti Met His Death.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 2.—Puerto Principe and the Vuelta Abajo district are quiet.

It is now definitely stated that Maximo Gomez, the insurgent Commander in Chief, is alive. The report of his being wounded in the battle of Dos Rios and his subsequent death is untrue. He was not in that encounter, in which José Marti met his death.

Grand Reception for the St. Louis.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 2.—This town is preparing an elaborate reception for the new American Line steamer St. Louis. A grand banquet will be given, at which the officers of the steamer will be present, and there will be an excursion around the harbor. The officials will meet the steamer in a tug as she comes up Southampton water.

The steamship company will give a breakfast to a number of guests from London and Southampton on the day the St. Louis sails on her return to New-York.

The Proposals Regarding Armenia.

LONDON, June 2.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that Said Pasha, Turkish Foreign Minister, on Friday promised the British Ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, to reply before the Bairam festival to the proposals made by Great Britain, Russia, and France for a reform of the Turkish administration of the Armenian provinces. It is expected that the powers will obtain the acceptance of their proposals.

The Sultan Will Investigate.

PARIS, June 2.—The Turkish Ambassador here has informed M. Hanataux, the Foreign Minister, that the Sultan has appointed a court-martial to inquire into the recent attack upon the Consuls at Jiddah. Exemplary punishment will be meted to the assailants.

Whitelaw Reid Coming Home.

LONDON, June 2.—Among the passengers who sailed yesterday on the American Line steamer New-York, from Southampton for New-York, were Whitelaw Reid and J. S. Ewing, American Minister to Belgium.

"CHURCH UNION IS PRACTICABLE"

Dr. L. A. Banks Preaches a Whitsunday Sermon by Request.

At the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, last evening, in a response to an appeal issued by the Grindelwald Conference to pastors to preach sermons in the interest of Christian unity on Whitsunday, Dr. Louis Albert Banks delivered a discourse on "What Kind of Church Union is Practicable and Desirable?"

"The diversity of denominations," he said, "is a very great perplexity to some people. They cannot understand why, if the Bible is the inspired message of God to men, all should not see and interpret the message alike, and find harmonious fellowship in the same Church and creed.

"The difficulty of this reasoning is that it leaves out of account all of the analogies of the natural world or of daily life. Two thoughtful men seldom, if ever, will put exactly the same interpretation on any message or statement. Disagreement is the penalty of thinking. The more men are given to thinking, the more points at which they will disagree in their thinking.

"We do not have to seek far in nature to find that, while all things work together in harmony, it is harmony by way of diversity. While the history of denominations has much that we would gladly forget, and has in many cases entailed a large waste of resources, yet we have great reason for believing that God has used this diversity of denominational characteristics to spread abroad the more rapidly the triumph of Jesus Christ among all classes and conditions of men.

"There ought to be some system of federation of the various denominations of Christianity that would prevent any suspicion of church building from motives of denominational pride or rivalry. To build three or four churches in a small community where one would serve all the needs, and supply those needs better if all the resources were united, is neither common sense nor Christianity. It wastes money that ought to go on its blessed mission of carrying the Gospel to those who have no opportunity of hearing it. I think there is good reason to believe that there is enough money wasted in Christian churches paralleling each other with the same Gospel message where one church would do the work better than two. A Methodist church in the city of Brooklyn is just being disbanded, after years of fruitless toil, and after an expenditure in the aggregate of a great many thousands of dollars. And the well-nigh universal sentiment seems to be now that the church was never needed, and that the cause of Christ will be strengthened more by its burial than by its continuance.

"There are many problems confronting us in our modern life that could be rapidly solved if church federation and fellowship could be brought to be something more than a dream. The tenement-house question, the problem of the sweat shops, the diabolical nuisance of the saloon, the social evil, the wise caring for the poor, and many other questions could find solution if all the Christian force of the city could be brought to bear on them by bringing the standards of Jesus Christ into control in our city life."

FELL FROM AN ELEVATED STATION

Rebecca Went Between Car and Platform, but Is Not Seriously Hurt.

Rebecca Jennings, four years old, who lives with her father, Robert Jennings, at 98 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, was visiting friends yesterday in Morrisania. About 9:30 o'clock last night they started to go home.

As they were boarding an elevated railroad train at the One Hundred and Thirty-third Street Station, the little girl made a misstep and fell between the platform of the car and the edge of the station. She did not stop at the ties, but slipped through and landed in the yard of the house 600 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

The frightened father ran down the station steps at full speed and around into the yard. When he reached there he found Rebecca sitting on the ground waiting for him.

"What did you let me fall for?" she said reproachfully to her father. He picked her up and carried her into the house, and Dr. Haverman of 210 Alexander Avenue was sent for in a hurry. He found only a few slight bruises.

Minister Ransom Quite Ill.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Much concern is expressed by the friends of Minister Ransom, who is on his way home from Mexico, on sick leave. Mr. Ransom was taken ill while en route to his new post of duty, and has not been able at any time since reaching there to transact the business of the Legation. He went under advice of the officials of the department here, to the Hot Springs at Monterey, but evidently received no substantial benefit from treatment there. Upon the statement of his physician, that five or six weeks's stay in his native country probably would result in his complete restoration to health, the Department of State granted Mr. Ransom sixty days' leave of absence.

MEMENTOS OF MR. GRESHAM

A Bundle of Hickory Sticks Which He Cut on the President's Place at Woodley—To be Given to Friends.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—There is a bundle of hickory sticks at the State Department, every one cut by Secretary Gresham with his own hands, and designed by him for presentation to friends.

All of them were obtained from the abundant timber in the grounds of the President's country place at Woodley.

One of the sticks he had cut, Mr. Gresham gave to Mr. Bissell just before his retirement from the Cabinet, another he gave to Private Secretary Thurber, and a third was given to Mr. Edward S. Renick, the Chief Clerk of the State Department.

In each case the Secretary said to the recipient: "I want you to keep and use this stick in remembrance of me."

The sticks which remain at the State Department will be polished and mounted, and presented to some of Mr. Gresham's closest friends.

It was Mr. Gresham's intention to have the sticks prepared, but he delayed doing it because, as he told one of his friends, "the man who fixes them for me won't take any money for it, and I don't want to give him all this work without seeing some way of reciprocating."

The sticks were cut in the short interval between Mr. Gresham's first attack and his last illness.

Unusual honors were paid in Costa Rica to the memory of the late Secretary Gresham. In a telegram received to-day from San José, Minister Baker reported that not only were the flags of the home Government hung at half mast over public buildings, but the flags of all other nations represented at that capital were displayed in the same manner. It is said that this demonstration, if not unprecedented, is at least so unusual as to indicate the intention to pay a high honor to the memory of Mr. Gresham.

HOT EAST, WEST, AND SOUTH

High Temperatures Reported from Many Points.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The hot wave which has hovered over the eastern and middle sections of the United States the last few days has been a "record breaker," and the officials of the Weather Bureau are unable at the present time to predict any relief. There is an area of high pressure that is centred over Tennessee which has caused the present excessive heat to be felt so intensely. This high pressure, which persistently has hovered over Tennessee, is known as the "permanent high," and it has gained strength largely by southerly winds.

In Eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland during the last twenty-four hours the temperature has not been quite so high, a falling off of from 2° to 6° in different sections of those States having been noted.

The following are some of the maximum temperatures reached: At New-York, 94°; at Harrisburg, 96°; at Philadelphia, 90°; at Pittsburg, 94°; at Baltimore, 94°, and at Washington, 96°.

At Philadelphia the record has been broken by 2°. At Washington the thermometer has been even higher than 96° at this time of the year, as in June, 1874, when the temperature rose to 102°, 6° warmer than it was to-day. In New-York City it was 3° hotter to-day than on any June 2 in the last decade.

The Southern cities east of the Mississippi River have been feeling the effects of the hot wave to a great degree. The following are the cities in which records of high temperature for this date were made to-day: Vicksburg, 98°; Memphis, 98°; Chattanooga, 98°; New-Orleans, 94°; Mobile, 96°; Atlanta, 98°; Augusta, 100°; Savannah, 98°; Charleston, S. C., 98°; Charleston, West Va., 105°; Charlotte, 98°; Raleigh, 98°; Louisville, 98°; Indianapolis, 98°.

Notwithstanding the fact that the record shows that the thermometer has been 6° higher in Washington than it marked to-day, it is doubtful if the people and the animals ever suffered more.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The hot weather in Chicago continues, and is causing much suffering. The Weather Bureau reported the highest temperature of the day as 92°. This was at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and is 2° only less than the temperature of last Friday. The thermometers on the street registered as high as 97° in the shade. The mean temperature of the day, as officially reported, was 82°, 19° higher than the normal temperature. June 2 averaged for the last twenty years.

CLEVELAND, June 2.—The official thermometer at the Weather Office marked 90½° to-day, but street instruments were as high as 100°. It was the hottest day for several years. Not a breath of air was stirring, and the heat was sickening.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Although the heat was terrific to-day, not a case of sunstroke had been reported up to 8 o'clock to-night.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.—The weather here to-day was intensely hot, although a strong wind blew from the southeast. The official thermometer registered 86°, but street instruments ran up to the 100° mark.

DETROIT, Mich., June 2.—Detroit to-day experienced the hottest weather of the present heated term. Starting at 80° at 8 o'clock this morning, the mercury rose steadily until it reached 95° at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—The heat record at 3 P. M. to-day was 97°, but a slight breeze relieved the heat's intensity.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 2.—Saturday and Sunday were two of the hottest June days ever experienced in this city, the thermometer standing at 95° both days. Thus far there have been no serious cases of prostration.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 2.—Not in twenty years has Elmira experienced such hot weather at this season. Yesterday at 3 P. M., and to-day at 4 P. M., the official thermometer registered 97°, while many street thermometers indicated 100°. At 9 o'clock to-night it was 84°

RUTLAND, Vt., June 2.—Weather clear and hot, with a west breeze. Thermometer, 92°.

DR. TYLER ON UNITY

He Preaches of the Tentative Requirements of the Amalgamation of Christians.

In accordance with the suggestions of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity and of the Grindelwald (Switzerland) Conference, the Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler made "Christian Unity" the subject of the sermon which he preached yesterday forenoon in the Church of the Disciples, West Fifty-sixth Street. He spoke in part as follows:

"The word 'restoration' describes accurately, I think, the position of the Disciples of Christ. Their word is, 'Back to Christ.' The way to unity is a more intimate fellowship with Jesus. Looking upon the cross and realizing in personal experience its practical power, believers are drawn toward Christ, and so they are drawn toward each other. The Disciples, in harmony with their plea, which from the beginning of their history, dating back to the early years of the century, has been a marked characteristic of their teaching for the restoration of primitive Christianity, have set forth the following tentatively as a suggestion as to the basis of the desired unity, and union among believers.

"First—The primitive creed, Jesus of Nazareth is the Christ, the Son of the living God and the Saviour of lost men.

"Second—The primitive ordinances, baptism and the Lord's Supper.

"Third—The primitive life, the life which has the sinless Son of Man as its perfect expression.

"In other words, we propose that without stopping at present seriously to discuss ordinances, orders, forms of worship, ecclesiastical machinery, &c., we shall propose to sit reverently at the foot of the Master, that we may learn of Him. Sitting at His feet, let us look up into His face, drink in His spirit, become thoroughly identified with Him, so that in our stations in life, in our various places among men, we shall be able to reproduce in some considerable degree the white, beautiful, sinless life of the Son of God. What we need is more of Christ's spirit. The thing to cultivate is Christ-likeness.

"It is well that Whitsunday should be set apart for the consideration of this great theme. This day stands for the descent of the Spirit on the first Pentecost after the coronation of Messiah in the heavens. May the spirit of the living God, the spirit of unity and of love, come down to-day on a great multitude of congregations, knitted together in love, a countless host of devout worshippers!"

Assistant Secretary McAdoo Here.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo and Lieut. Schuetze arrived last evening from Washington, and will leave the city this morning for Newport, where Mr. McAdoo will deliver an address to-morrow at the annual examination of the Naval War College.

ONE NATION OUT OF MANY

Talk About a Union of Central American Countries.

LIKELY TO COME ABOUT IN TIME

The Advantages That Would Accrue to All Concerned Set Forth in an Interview with a Diplomat.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Responding to the interest which the revival of the project for a Central American union has occasioned, a reporter put to one of the best informed of Central American diplomats this question:

"What is the initial step that will be taken to secure the formation of a union of all the Central American States? Will the question be submitted to a vote of the people in order that the sentiment of the several countries may be obtained?"

The clever diplomat to whom this query was addressed smiled pityingly upon his questioner.

"The people," he said, with a significant shrug of the shoulders, "have little voice in the control of affairs in Central America. Those countries are nominally republican, but they are, as a matter of fact, oligarchies. The question of a union of all the Central American States will be settled mainly by the Presidents of the five countries interested. If these gentlemen favor a federal union, it will not be long delayed."

"How do the ruling classes regard the proposition?"

"The great majority favor it. Nearly all the influential people in Central America belong to the Liberal Party, which is a party of progress, and which is mainly favorable to a closer alliance of all the States. From private letters received in Washington this week it would appear that strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Presidents of Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua to use their influence in favor of the union. If these three will work together, the result is practically assured. Salvador and Costa Rica are holding aloof, but if the other countries favor such an alliance, Salvador and Costa Rica will be compelled to join them."

"You do not doubt the beneficial results of such a union, then?" the diplomat was asked.

"Such a union," he replied, "would be of incalculable benefit to Central America. It would give us a unity of interest which we have now only in a sentimental way. It would decrease our public expenses, inasmuch as there would be but one President for the five republics, as well as but one Congress, where there are now five Presidents and as many Congresses. Such a union would guarantee peace throughout all of Central America; it would put an end to petty revolutions, which are sometimes very costly, both in life and money, and it would enable us to present a bold front to any nation which might attempt to bully us."

"How much of an army could the five republics raise?"

"From 150,000 to 200,000 men. Guatemala could furnish 50,000, Salvador 40,000, Costa Rica 27,000, and Honduras and Nicaragua 25,000 each. These men would make good soldiers. They could be armed with modern guns, and they would be sufficiently strong to prevent any invasion of the territory. You don't suppose that Mexico would have attempted to make war on Guatemala if Guatemala had been one of the States of a Central American union? Decidedly not. It was this Mexican incident, and still later the affair at Corinto, which have satisfied the Central Americans that they must stand together. The movement looking to this end is now well under way, and I believe it will be a question of comparatively short time before the union becomes an accomplished fact."

"Do you believe that such a union, if formed, will last?"

"There is no doubt of it. The United States of America have furnished us with a great object lesson. We see how they, by force of their union, are able practically to defy the world, whereas, if divided as Central America is, no single State or group of States could maintain itself for any great length of time. The educated classes in Central America, as I say, strongly favor the union, and the common people, so far as they understand the subject, also approve it."

"Have the Latin-Americans shown their capacity for self-government?"

"I think our history for the last quarter of a century fully answers that question. Our revolutions are not so much the fault of the people as of the politicians who are out of power and desire to get in power. Our people generally are thrifty and industrious. We have a large Indian population. They make excellent citizens. They differ radically from the North American Indians. They are peaceable, thrifty, and energetic. They are more like the Japanese than any other people I have ever seen.

"The outlawry in the past elections in Central America have been mere farces. Each President practically appoints his own successor. If the Constitution provides that he be ineligible after two terms, he usually succeeds, if he desires to hold his place, in having the Constitution amended so that he may serve a few terms additional. So generally is this the case that many of the most intelligent people in the country cannot understand how the party in power in the United States frequently gives way to the opposition."

The Central Americans were, for a time, one nation. The five Central American States in 1821 declared their independence of Spain, and in the following year a congress of delegates was held which resulted a year later in the establishment of a federal union. The capital was located at the City of Guatemala.

Nicaragua and Honduras seceded in 1825, but the remaining States held together until 1838, when the division occurred resulting in the countries now existing.

The contest between the Conservatives and the Liberals during this period, the former opposing and the latter favoring, the union, brought to the front a citizen of Honduras, Francesco Morazan, whose memory is revered in Central America as her greatest soldier and statesman. Morazan endeavored, unsuccessfully, to hold the union together. He finally was overthrown in Costa Rica and shot in the City of San José Sept. 15, 1842, the anniversary of the separation of Central America from Spain. With his death all hope of a union was destroyed, and until recently no serious attempt has been made to re-establish it.

THE SUPREME COURT TO ADJOURN

The Different Justices Will Go Directly to Their Circuits to Hold Court.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Supreme Court of the United States will finally adjourn the term to-morrow. Decisions in about a dozen or fifteen cases, some of them of importance and general interest, are expected, which will clean up the work of the court for the year.

The case of the Singer Manufacturing Company against the June Manufacturing Company, in which the right to the use of the word "Singer" as a trade mark is involved, will probably be decided to-morrow.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the court most of the Justices will repair to their several circuits for the purpose of holding court during the recess. Mr. Justice Shiras of the Third Circuit has already left the city, and will be followed to-morrow by Mr. Justice Field of the Ninth Circuit, who goes to California. Mr. Chief Justice Fuller will return to Richmond to hear the South Carolina registration and election law cases with Judge Goff of the Fourth Circuit Court. Mr. Justice Harlan does not expect to attend circuit this year. Before leaving the city for the Summer vacation, however, he will finish the amplification of his dissenting opinion in the income-tax cases, which he hopes to be able to do this week.

Brooklyn Soldiers Attend Church.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. John G. Eddy commanding, attended Divine service at the Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Bedford and Division Avenues, Brooklyn, last evening. The Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, the Chaplain of the regiment, preached an appropriate sermon. Owing to the extreme heat and the fact that the regiment was ordered to wear their full-dress uniforms, there were not more than 150 of the men who marched from the armory. Others, however, went down to the church in civilian dress.

SMUGGLER McLEOD WAS CAUGHT

He Delivered 21,500 Havana Cigars to a Dealer Who Had Notified the Customs Authorities.

Daniel J. McLeod is a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail, charged with having smuggled 21,500 Havana cigars. He was caught Saturday night by customs agents in the store of Frisch & Co., 6 Astor House, where he had just delivered the goods. The cigars were taken to the Custom House. The duty on them would be about $60 a thousand.

McLeod was trapped by John D. Manton, who is associated with Frisch & Co. He called on Manton a week ago last Friday and offered to sell 1,000 smuggled Havana cigars. Mr Manton looked at samples and found the goods genuine. After a long conversation, McLeod admitted that he had more of the cigars, for which he demanded $10 per hundred.

Manton insisted that this was too much to ask for this class of goods, and McLeod said he had some cigars in smaller sizes that he would sell cheaper. He called the following day with samples of the smaller lot, but Manton, being too busy to talk with him, requested him to call again last Monday. He did so, and Manton found that these goods, too, were genuine.

Manton now determined to notify the Federal authorities, and the following morning he sent a message to Commissioner Alexander, in the Post Office Building, who in turn sent for two Secret Service Inspectors. The Federal officers acted in concert with Mr. Manton, and laid plans for McLeod's capture and to secure the goods. The Inspectors remained on watch at the Post Office Building from Wednesday until Friday of last week, hoping to get a glimpse of the smuggler. But McLeod was wary, and, although he had an appointment to call on Mr. Manton, he did not appear until Friday evening, at which time the Inspectors were not on the lookout.

Manton at once sent a messenger to the Inspectors, but McLeod had gone before they responded. Manton, however, improved the occasion to perfect arrangements with the smuggler whereby the latter was to deliver at 6 Astor House last Saturday evening his entire stock of 21,500 cigars, for which he was to receive $1,287 cash.

It was arranged that McLeod should be at the store at 7:10 o'clock. He kept to his agreement, though he declined to enter the store.

Mr. Manton had the cases of cigars in a rear room, and urged McLeod to assist him in opening and examining them. McLeod declined, persisting in staying close by the door and keeping a vigilant watch upon the Federal Building.

Presently, in opening one of the cases, Manton managed to meet with a slight accident that distracted McLeod's attention and threw him off his guard for a moment.

This moment was improved by one of the clerks to touch the electric switch and illuminate the show window. This was the prearranged signal for the Inspectors, who a few minutes later strolled into the store as ostensible customers, and asked to see some Havana cigars. Next they asked to look at "those cases that just came in."

McLeod took alarm and attempted to leave the store. He was at once arrested. He manifested no agitation.

McLeod was taken to Ludlow Street Jail and the goods were sent to the Custom House seizure rooms.

BERLIN AT THE EXPOSITION

Proud of the Working of Its Government, the City Will Have an Exhibit.

Berlin prides itself on having a model local government, and, therefore, in becoming one of the principal exhibitors at the great Industrial Exposition in that city in 1896, it feels that it is not only fulfilling a patriotic duty, but is offering an example to other big cities in the world of what can be done in taking care of a great municipality. This example has had one effect already. Many German cities have taken measures to have exhibits. Deputations from New-York, London, and Rome, and many smaller places have already visited the German capital to study its advantages, and representatives of the Municipal Governments of Paris and Buda-Pesth are now there on the same errand.

Berlin, in its exhibit, will endeavor to show the great progress made during the last twenty-five years, since it became the head city of the empire. A separate pavilion, covering about 1,200 square meters of ground, will be erected, at a cost of about 150,000 marks. Here will be shown the details of the management of the educational, hospital, and benevolent institutions; the sewerage, gas, and water systems; the bridges, public buildings, markets, and public baths. These will be fully illustrated by models and drawings and by full statistics. Berlin hopes thus to help make the great exposition attractive, not only to sightseers, but to those interested in the study of modern city government.

FOREIGN NAVIES

It is reported from Toulon that the damage sustained by the French battle ship Amiral Duperré, during her recent stranding in the Gulf of Lyons, is more serious than was at first admitted. The injury, which is in the neighborhood of the keel, extends over a length of 41 meters, portions of the hull having been torn open. The report adds that the necessary repairs will entail an expenditure of more than 600,000f., and that the battle ship will have to be laid up for seven or eight months while the work is being carried on.

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In the current issue of The Nineteenth Century, W. Laird Clowes, a recognized authority on naval matters, draws a comparison between the relative naval strength of England and France in the Mediterranean. In his paper, Mr. Clowes, who is an Englishman, says:

"We have * * * in commission in the Mediterranean ten iron-clads of various types, mounting in all 399 guns. The French have in actual and full commission there thirteen iron-clads of various types, (not including an iron-clad gun vessel,) mounting in all 464 guns. Of the British guns, 112 only are of 4.7-inch calibre or upward. Of the French guns, 179 are of above 4.7-inch calibre. Of the British guns 40, and of the French guns 58, are of ten-inch calibre or upward. Beyond those iron-clads, we have upon the spot but one, the Orion, in reserve, and she is useless. In addition to the French iron-clads in full commission in the Mediterranean, France has in commission there more cruisers than we, together with a number of torpedo boats. She has also fifty torpedo boats in reserve, and can man and send to sea at least half of them within ten hours. We have no torpedo boats in commission, and less than a dozen in reserve; nor can we man those which we have in reserve, and which are all old ones, without taking crews for them out of large war ships, and so imperiling the efficiency of the latter. In the Mediterranean we possess two protected coaling stations only, and but three docks, including a double one. France possesses half a dozen or more protected coaling stations and docks, as follows: At Marseilles, six; at La Ciotat, one; at Toulon and La Seyne, eight built, besides one approaching completion, and at Algiers, two; total, seventeen. France builds ships of all sizes and classes in the Mediterranean. We, in modern times at least, have never attempted to build there anything larger than a sloop."

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Concerning the engines of the British battle ship Magnificent, The Naval and Military Record, a service journal, says: "This monster ship, which was only floated out of the dock in which she was built some four months ago, is nearly ready to proceed on the official trial of her machinery. The engines, the working parts of which look like burnished silver, are splendid specimens of workmanship. The only particular novelty about their construction is, they are the first designed for the Government to be worked with the induced draught, instead of with forced draught, as used in all other ships of the navy. With the aid of Messrs. Martins's induced draught appliances, which may be briefly described as drawing air through the boiler tubes instead of driving it, the machinery is expected to develop 12,000 horse power, instead of only 10,000 with natural draught. The cylinders are carried on forged steel columns, to which the motion bars are attached. The piston rods are of steel, and the crank shafts are hollow and of forged steel. The surface condensers are entirely of brass, the cooling surface being 13,500 square feet. The circulating water is supplied by four sixteen-inch centrifugal pumps, made by the engine contractors. One of Weir's evaporators and a Kirkaldy's distiller are fitted to each engine room. The boilers, all of steel, are designed for a working pressure of 155 pounds per square inch, and the heating surface is 25,248, and th egrate 855 square feet. The trials of the engines with the new system of induced draught are looked forward to with considerable interest."

Latest Arrivals.

SS Fosdelia, (Br.,) Fuller, Philadelphia June 1, with mdse. in transit.

Below—Bark Falls of Garry, (of Glasgow,) Lawrence, Calcuttia 101 da., with mdse. to order—vessel to T. Hogan & Sons.

SS Spara, (Nor.,) Lona, Baracoa 5 da., with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

"IS PROTESTANTISM A FAILURE?"

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Philpott Delivers the First of His Series of Sermons on "Some Things to Think About."

The Rev. Dr. James Millard Philpott of the Lenox Avenue Union Church (Disciples) preached last evening the first of a series of twenty-minute sermons on "Some Things to Think About." The subject of last evening's talk was, "Is Protestantism a Failure in New-York City?"

The question, Dr. Philpott said, has been raised because in the last decade several of the denominations have made no progress, some have slipped back, and but a few forged ahead. Numerically speaking, the evangelical churches together stand where they did ten years ago. It is said, again, that many parts of the city are covered by Protestant churches. There is even not church room for the numbers who want to attend church. If the question means, Does Protestantism reach all classes of people? then it is a failure. If it means, Does it do the work it ought to do? then, too, it is a failure.

But, using the terms literally, the doctor said he would hesitate to call Protestantism a failure. He took the ground that it is not a failure.

"The numerical test of growth is a poor one," he said. "It is uncertain, because you can't judge the strength of a church by its numbers. If in ten years a church stands in membership just where it stood before, the deaths just balanced by new members, it has done a great deal, considering this age of corruption and infidelity, in which non-churchgoing among the children of Protestants has become fashionable.

"Yet the Protestant churches are now getting their eyes open as never before. The great mass of the people in the churches are beginning to see aright the problem of evangelization. New and practical methods of work are in vogue, and there has been a deepening of the Christian spirituality in the heart of the Protestant churches, and a getting ready for a movement along the whole line that must surely bring Protestantism to the front.

"A few days ago, at a meeting in the United Charities Building, a new movement was set on foot by the Federation of Christian Churches in New-York City, looking to a concerted and larger work. The method will be somewhat like that of the Good Government Clubs. Statistics will be gathered, the religious condition of the city in its details will be learned, and the churches will go to work with all the old and many new agencies to bring Christ into every heart and home in the city. The work, too much for one church or one denomination, will command more men and more money when done by all the churches together."

Dr. Philpott emphasized the importance of hard personal work by church members. Preaching has been shown not to be enough. Homes must be gone into, and the people taught how to live. By transforming home levels and making church work more practical, many more will be brought into sympathy with the churches than have been heretofore.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S NEW PRIME MINISTER

Count Goluchowski Is a Parisian—France and Austria Always Amicable.

From the Figaro.

It is from Vienna now that sensational news comes. Day before yesterday Count Kalnoky resigned; yesterday Count Goluchowski was appointed his successor. Everything was supposed to have been arranged between Vienna and Buda-Pesth, but the crisis was only more acute, and a newspaper article was enough to make it irremediable. Count Kalnoky resigned unexpectedly; his successor was chosen to the astonishment of everybody.

Count Goluchowski adds to his professional qualities, which are admitted, the quality of being a Parisian. It was here that he made the first steps of his career. From 1873 to 1887 he lived among us. His wife is a Frenchwoman, Princess Anne Murat.

Count Agénor Goluchowski is forty-nine years of age, and a descendant of an ancient family of Galicia. He is small of stature, with broad shoulders, he has a smiling face with grayish whiskers. He was much liked in Paris for the vivacity of his wit and the jollity of his temperament. There is nothing in his career to warrant the elevated situation to which he has been appointed. When he was called to Vienna he was absent from his post at Bucharest, where he had been appointed minister in 1887.

It is said that he owes his elevation to the friendship and to the recommendations of his predecessor. His position is not a sinecure. He has not only to direct Austro-Hungarian diplomacy but the affairs of the two monarchies, finances, war, and the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The constitution reqires that the common Ministry should render an account of its acts at Vienna and at Buda-Pesth, before the delegations, and this always entails serious conflicts. At this game one must display tact and a great deal of suppleness.

When he quitted the political scene, Count Kalnoky left the relations between France and Austria in a most satisfying condition. During the fourteen years of his Ministry no incident save the one which the name of Tisza recalls has troubled them. At the beginning the alliance between Austria and Germany had caused much apprehension in France, but Count Kalnoky and Count Hoyos, Ambassador at Paris, worked zealously at correcting this impression.

Everybody is persuaded now that the Triple Alliance resembles the Holy Alliance after 1830. Austria has shown that she is resolutely attached to the policy of peace. Count Goluchowski will follow that tradition. In spite of the march of events since 1870 France believes that Austria would have been her ally in 1870 if it had not been for Napoleon, and acts accordingly.

DR. MOXOM DECLINES THE CALL

He Will Not Come to the West Presbyterian Church of This City.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 2.—A letter from Dr. Moxom stating that he had declined the call to the West Presbyterian Church in New-York City was read in the South Church pulpit this morning.

When it was announced in May that a call had been extended to Dr. Moxom to become pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, many were of the opinion he would not accept. His ideas of Socialism and his theological views in general furnished a basis for this opinion. Dr. Moxom is exceedingly liberal in his views. He believes in a mythical element in the Bible.

Dr. Moxom has always attracted the best minds, particularly among the young, in all the parishes he has had. Previous to his moving to Springfield, Mass., he was pastor of the oldest and richest Baptist Church in Boston. He left it about a year ago on account of some friction with the wealthy members, who took umbrage at his outspoken views on Socialism, and some practical efforts which he made on behalf of the cause, that materially affected the financial interests of certain of them.

When pastor of the First Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio, he was attacked by the conservatives of

TO SELECT JERSEY'S TEAM

State Committee Will Meet To-night in Newark and Pick the Riders.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR TIMES RACE

Road Racers Who Would Make a Great Contest—The New-York Team Committee to Have a Conference To-day.

NEWARK, N. J., June 2.—The New-Jersey team for The New-York Times relay race, which takes place next Saturday from New-York to Riverton, will probably be selected to-morrow evening, when the State Team Committee has its meeting at Adam Stoetter's, in Broad Street, this city. There has been much speculation of late regarding the men likely to be selected. It has been said that Standeven of Paterson, who finished second in the great Irvington-Millburn, might be a member of the team. It is not known positively that he has sent in his entry, but if he has, the committee will doubtless select him. His ride in the cyclists' Derby entitles him to careful consideration.

If by any chance both Standeven and Richt, the Millburn winner, should meet in one of The Times relays, they would attract great attention. They showed by their work on Decoration Day that it was a "toss up" between them for first honors. Contests between evenly-matched men are always interesting.

Appley of the Elizabeth Athletic Club is another rider that the wheelmen say would make a success on the New-Jersey team. It will be remembered that in the Irvington-Millburn he got fifth place very handily. Appley is one of the strongest riders in the State. He doesn't know what it is to give in on the road, and the longer he rides, the faster he seems to go.

There seems to be no doubt but that Jersey will have an exceptionally strong team in any case. She has more crack road scorchers than either New-York or Pennsylvania to select from, and, if possible, she will duplicate her victory of last year.

Judging by the interest displayed, there will be many wheelmen out to see the riders when they come through this city on Saturday. Pilots will be furnished by all the local cycle clubs, and going out the Boulevard toward Elizabeth there will be plenty of cracks to help the racers along by setting the pace.

Fast time will doubtless be made over the last half of the third relay, which ends at Wheatsheaf Hotel, midway between Elizabeth and Rahway. The roads are particularly fine, and unless rain interferes, the conditions for fast riding through this section cannot be improved upon.

An important meeting of the New-York State Team Committee appointed to select the riders to represent the Empire State in The Times tri-State relay bicycle race next Saturday will be held this afternoon at The Times office, beginning at 5 o'clock. It is quite likely that the team will be chosen at this conference.

WESTCHESTER LEAGUE CENTURY

A Long Run Over New-Jersey Roads in the Hot Sun.

The century run of the Westchester Cycle League took place yesterday notwithstanding the intense heat. The weather of the last two days had its effect upon the number of starters, however, as out of the 105 entered but 65 made the start. That number appeared at the Weehawken Ferry, at the foot of West Forty-second Street, at 5:30 A. M. At Weehawken a few more from New-Jersey fell in line.

The course was along Bull's Ferry Road, through the towns of Guttenberg and Bull's Ferry, to Fairview, where the Bergen Turnpike was followed to Ridgefield. Here the column turned abruptly to the left, across Overpeck Creek, to Little Ferry, to the Hackensack River, which was then crossed and its course followed to the town of Hackensack.

The pace to Hoboken was easy, and that town was reached at 7:30. The distance from Weehawken was twenty miles, expired time, 1 hour and 50 minutes. A long rest and a lunch were both enjoyed to the extreme. The journey was continued at 8:05, and the ten-mile run to Paterson, over good roads, was accomplished in 45 minutes. Just before reaching the stopping place at Paterson, ex-Capt. "Tom" Ward of the Riverside Wheelmen had the misfortune to puncture a tire. He did not attempt to repair it, but put on another which a rider had with him for just such an emergency. Not much time was lost, but sufficient to cause Ward to lose his way in Montclair, where he turned off on the Bloomfield Road instead of the road to the Oranges, which the centurians were following. His mistake caused him to ride through Bloomfield, Newark, Elizabeth, Cranford, Plainfield, to Metuchen, where he had hardly time for a hasty lunch before the returning party met him. As he had covered some twenty miles more than the regular course, he will undoubtedly be credited with a century. A word is by no means a youngster, as his affectionate title of "Pop" among the Riverside boys indicates, and his plucky ride is very creditable.

The main body followed the Valley Road from Paterson to Montclair, being met on the way by some of the Montclair Wheelmen, who escorted the party to their town. This was reached at 9:40, the run of seven miles from Paterson taking 40 minutes. Another stop for refreshments and in ten minutes a new start for the next stop, which was to be Plainfield, twenty-two miles distant. By this time the heat of the day began to manifest itself, and faces and hands began to brown and burn. A turn into Elm Street, Montclair, and another into the Valley Road, brought the wheelmen upon a magnificent stretch of road, which continued on through Orange, Orange Valley, South Orange, and Maplewood. At the village of Wyoming the riders entered upon Springfield Avenue, far-famed and better known as the Irvington-Millburn course. Of course all strained upon the classic road, caused an involuntary quickening of the gait, as many of those on the run had at one time participated in an Irvington-Millburn race, and associations are strong.

Reaching Millburn, a short turn to the left led to Springfield. Here the run went on without a stop to Locust Grove and Scotch Plains, where a ride under the shade of the giant trees along the roadway was a decided relief from the glare and heat of the sun. Plainfield was reached at 11:30 the run of twenty-two miles consuming 1 hour and 40 minutes. At Orange Carl von Lengerke was met, and he looks out of place off his wheel and in "store clothes," instead of being in his customary position of pacemaker.

After a delay of twenty minutes, the run was resumed to Metuchen and New-Brunswick, the distance, twelve miles, being covered in 55 minutes, arriving at the Mansion House at 12:45, just 15 minutes late. This was due to the fact that the distance of the run out was beyond the estimate which appeared on the schedule. A general cleaning-up, and in some cases a bath, preceded a move in the direction of the dining room, where all wants were satisfied.

A rest after dinner lightened up the tired wheelmen, and at 2:25 the return journey was commenced, the road to Metuchen being retraced. From this point a miserable route had to be taken to Rahway, partly along the narrow gutter adjoining the car tracks; but the guidance of M. Mooney of the Union County Roadsters was invaluable, and with his assistance, the best of a "bad job" was made. Rahway, twelve miles from New-Brunswick, was reached at 3:35, a run of 1 hour and 10 minutes. The wheels were then turned toward Perth Amboy. The run to Woodbridge was over the partly completed macadam road which is being laid, and was not bad; but the run from Woodbridge to Perth Amboy was extremely trying owing to the almost impassable condition of the dirt road. Possibly the committee intended to set a task. If so, they succeeded admirably; but wiser judgment might have caused the selection of a better course from Metuchen in. The eight-mile run from Rahway to Perth Amboy was, with effort, covered in 45 minutes, and the ferry to Tottenville was reached exactly on schedule time, a circumstance very creditable to the pacemakers.

From Tottenville there started out, at 4:40, some forty-five of the survivors of the run. The trip to St. George was sixteen miles, all good except one stretch of a mile or mile and a half, which had to be ridden with extreme care.

The party was divided into a fast pack, paced by C. P. Staubach of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, and a slow, by C. West of the Huguenot Wheelmen. The fast pack covered their first ten miles in 33 minutes, the distance including the bad road mentioned. The rest to the run to St. George was taken at a milder pace, as it was found that there was ample time. The entire distance was well under the hour, and the 6:20 boat to New-York was taken, the slow pack coming over at 6:50. The pack was then dispersed. After a run which was so trying that many of the Long Island centurians, who journey from Brooklyn to Oakdale, or College Point or Patchogue and return, could never have made much of a showing. About forty-five finished out of sixty-five starters, which was a good showing, considering course and heat. The Manhattan Bicycle Club made quite an impression, four of its five entries finishing with the nine men still with the pacemaker at St. George.

The run was managed by a committee of the Westchester Cycle League, including, among others, Messrs. Frees of New-Rochelle, Burnam of Yonkers, and Wheeler of Mount Vernon, who were on the run. The pacemakers were C. P. Staubach, Manhattan Bicycle Club, New-York; George W. Wheeler of the same club, Capt. C. H. West of the Huguenot Wheelmen of New-Rochelle, Capt. P. Fisher of the Century Road Club, New-York, and Thomas Ward, Riverside Wheelmen, New-York.

REPAIRS TO BE MADE FREE.

Privileges of League Members During the State Division Race Meet.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Division race meet management the reports received from the various committees were very encouraging. The Chairman of the Reception and Entertainment Committee reported that the work of fixing up the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues, as a headquarters in Brooklyn would be started at once, and everything would be in readiness by Saturday.

An immense banner will be stretched across the front of the building, on which will be printed in large letters: "Headquarters Annual Meet, New-York State Division, League of American Wheelmen." Arrangements will be made to repair league members' wheels free, and it is expected that refreshments will be served at a nominal cost. All wheelmen will be cared for at the headquarters, but separate racks will be provided for the exclusive use of league members.

The prizes will be on exhibition in the rooms of the Executive Committee on the 13th and 14th and the morning of the 15th.

The Chairman of the Programme Committee has been delegated to obtain a report from the Prize Committee of the work being done, and secure a list of the prizes obtained by it, for announcement in the programme.

The Track and Race Committee desires all entries sent in as soon as possible, to enable it to get them ready for announcement in the official programme.

Banker Wins Another Race.

PARIS, June 2.—At the Velodrome Buffalo today the American bicyclist Banker won the international race for the Prix d'Angers, for professionals. The distance was two kilometres. Wheeler was one of the starters.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blank and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—Runs have been scheduled by the Prospect Wheelmen of Brooklyn as follows: June 9, to Nyack, starting at 8 A. M.; June 16, cycle parade and State Division race meet; June 23, to Far Rockaway, starting at 8 A. M. The rendezvous for all runs is the corner of Hoyt and Union Streets.

—The possibility of a series of match races between Sanger and Charlie Murphy is very strong, their managers having agreed to the meeting. The trophy will be as expensive as Chairman Gideon will allow. The match will probably be decided at the Manhattan Beach track.

—Capt. Gallagher of the Yorkville Wheelmen will pilot his club on a run to Yonkers next Sunday, starting from the clubhouse, at 162 East Eighty-seventh street, at 9 A. M.

—The Utica (N. Y.) Cycling Club will have a meet for both classes on the 20th inst. Entry blanks can be obtained upon application to Capt. Eugene F. Pugh.

—Secretary Adolph Stahl of the Gramercy Wheelmen says that the announcement of the club's annual races on June 30 will be made in a few days.

—Seven hundred wheelmen passed by a certain point on the Coney Island path yesterday between 10 and 11 A. M.

—Count Tolstoi, although sixty-seven years of age, has taken to cycling, and is said to be very enthusiastic over it.

—A big boom in cycling is expected in Japan this year.

TRAINING FOR COMING REGATTAS

Work of the Racing Crews on the Harlem River—Pleasure Parties Out.

The usual lull after Decoration Day was observable on the Harlem River yesterday. There had been so much bustle and confusion in getting ready for this great event on the river, owing to the backward Spring and the very few good days for practice, that the oarsmen took advantage of this fine opportunity for a quiet day's rest, so there were comparatively few club boats upon the river, and only several entries for other regattas out in training. There will be others later on.

College Point seemed to be the centre of attraction yesterday, and the Harlem River clubs were represented extensively on the Sound. Among the fleet that left the Harlem River in the forenoon were eight-oared barge parties from the Wyanoke, Nonpareil, Atalanta, Lone Star, and Empire Clubs. In addition to the eight, the Wyanokes sent a six-oared barge, three pair-oared gigs, four single gigs, and two Whitehall boats, while the Lone Stars sent in addition to their eight-oared barge a four-oared barge, two double gigs, and a single gig. In all there were forty-two members of the Lone Star Club at College Point.

A feature of the day's sport on the Long Island shore was a baseball match between the Wyanoke Boat Club and the Harlem Catholic Club.

There were plenty of boats, however, left on the Harlem River, even though it did not present the gala-day appearance of the Sunday previous. The Atalantas had out an eight-oared shell crew, four-oared gig, four-oared shell, and a number of singles. The Lone Stars were out in force, and every boat in the house that was not in the College Point expedition was out in the water, even to the old discarded craft. The Empires had out thir single and double gigs, while Michael Muhlbern, who won the second heat in the Harlem regatta, and who is now in training for the Long Island regatta, was out three times. He is doing so well that he may possibly be entered for the people's regatta in Philadelphia duly 4. Class C—Cabin cats; Class D—Open cats over 25 feet; Class E—Open cats from 19 to 25 feet; Class F—Open cats 19 feet and under.

The Dauntless Club had out its eight-oared shell crew twice, morning and afternoon, which is now in training for the people's regatta, and will also be entered in the national regatta, at Saratoga. Its four-oared gig crew, which is entered for the Long Island regatta, also started into training yesterday. Tucker and McNeill, its junior double, were also out and doing well, while the club was represented on the water by a number of singles and doubles not aspirants for regatta honors.

While the Harlem Rowing Club has decided to take one week's rest, before giving its attention to future events, it nevertheless had a few boats on the river. An eight-oared barge was sent to High Bridge. Banta and Kanta were out in a double gig, and four single gigs were on the water, while one of the prettiest sights of the day was four single shells coming down the river abreast from about the Dauntless Club, containing Nagle, Banham, Hawkins, and Healey. They thought from the shore that they were racing, and the applause was very hearty, and they even got it from the various boathouses, but it was afterward learned that it was only a friendly paddle between four members of the club, although they were going at a pretty lively gait.

The Unions showed pretty good signs of life by having their eight-oared shell out twice, their four-oared barge three times, their eight-oared barge once, two double sculls, two single shells, and six single gigs. Max Koesche, who is also a member of the New-York Athletic Club, took a spin in his shell, as did John Hughes. There is some talk about getting up an eight for the Middle States regatta.

The Nonpareils had out a double gig and a half dozen single gigs.

The Nassau Club, which will probably not take part in any other regattas during the season, was represented on the river by an eight-oared barge, four double gigs, four single gigs, and three single shells.

The Metropolitan Club had out its junior four-oared gig crew, junior double gig, and junior single. D. Nicol was out in a single. The club also had out a four-oared shell and a four-oared barge. It is more than likely that the club will enter an intermediate four-oared shell and a double in the national regatta.

The Crescent boys went up to Bronson's in their eight-oared barge and spent a very enjoyable day. The framework of their new two-story boathouse has been erected upon their reconstructed float, and the chances are that the building will be ready for occupancy before the close of the present month.

The first Bohemians were not represented upon the river at all. Their success at the Decoration Day regatta was more than they could stand, so they gave vent to their feelings by celebrating the occasion yesterday with a picnic at Brower's Union Park. It is more than likely, said a prominent member, that the senior and intermediate eights will be entered in the People's, Middle States, and Saratoga regattas, and, if there is any provision made for eights in the Long Island regatta, they will enter it also. The Nonpareil Club may possibly send a single and a double to compete in the Schuylkill River regatta.

Capt. Frederick Vilmar of the Nassau Boat Club is highly indignant at the treatment the Harlem Regatta Association received at the hands of the other organizations in regard to entries, and he has therefore made up his mind not to send any entries to outside regattas. He claims that by the forty-two entries made in the Harlem regatta by the clubs situated on the banks of the Harlem, the association can run a successful regatta, regardless of any outside assistance or support. He, for one, would not lend a hand toward making any other regatta a success, and he intends advocating the advisability of the Harlem clubs sticking together and holding two regattas a year. In this Vilmar is joined by Leon Meyer, Captain of the Lone Star Club. There is a possibility of the Wyanokes making an entry or two in the Long Island regatta. The Atalantas are seriously contemplating entering crews in the Long Island and People's regattas.

TALK OF THE TENNIS PLAYERS.

Many Tournaments to be Held This Week—The English Visitors.

There is a great deal of tennis playing scheduled for this week on local courts. The experts will take a rest after Tuesday, when the New-Haven finals will be played between Champion Arthur Foote and the winner of the Chase-Howland match on Monday.

The Brooklyn schoolboys will be busy on the Pratt Institute courts, where the Long Island Interscholastic tennis championships will be decided. Two representatives will be sent from each school belonging to the Long Island Interscholastic Association. Then comes the Kings County handicap for club members, which will begin on Saturday at the courts at Kingston Avenue and Dean Street.

Up-town tennis clubs in New-York will be lively enough, as, besides the Lenox Club's mixed doubles, which will be played to-day, and the New-York Tennis Club's handicap, which will occupy the attention of the members for the whole week, there will be some excellent practice games on the West Side Club, where the members are hard at work preparing for their big tournament on June 17.

Columbia College tennis players will hold their annual handicap on the oval at William's Bridge, beginning on Wednesday, while at Travers Island the New-York Athletic Club racquet swingers will get in some good work on Saturday. Across the Hudson there will be play on the Orange Tennis Club's courts at Mountain Station on Saturday, when the club tournament will be finished. On the same day a contest between representatives of the Nutley Field Club and the Rutherford Tennis Club will be played on the courts at Rutherford.

The West Side Tennis Club has announced that its open tournament will begin on Monday, June 17, instead of on June 10, as first announced. There will be men's singles and doubles, women's singles and mixed doubles. Prizes have been offered to the winners in all the contests and to the runners-up in mens' singles and doubles. A consolation prize in men's singles will also be given. The club has secured an excellent referee in Clarence Hobart. The entrance fees are $2 in men's singles, $3 per team in the doubles, and $1.50 in the women's singles. The games will begin promptly at 3 o'clock every afternoon except Saturday, when play will be called an hour earlier. In order to rush the games through in time, morning matches will be allowed in the earlier rounds. The entries must be sent to Arthur Taylor, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, before 6 P. M. on Friday, June 14. The managers of the contest will be Arthur Taylor, E. A. Crowninshield, Charles B. Collins, Alfred S. Taylor, and Eliot D. Dinsmore.

Foote, the New-England champion, will go on a little mug-hunting tour to the Connecticut State championship, on June 17, which he expects to capture without difficulty. James Terry, who is showing good form at present, will be his partner in the doubles, and the pair will doubtless win every prize offered. Clarence Budlong will take in the Rhode Island State contest with the same object in view as the Yale man. Budlong will then take a rest until the Longwood tournament at Boston in July. Chace will be quiescent until the big invitation tournament at West Newton, where he intends to give a good account of himself against the English players. Chace is playing in great form so far, his service being ferocious and his smashing hard and accurate. Larned gave his usual wretched exhibition in doubles, a form of game which he detests. It it remarkable that he made his first appearance on earth courts at some time at New-Haven. He will probably confine his play to turf in future, like Dick Stevens, who has made a solemn vow to shun earth courts. Howland seems to be playing remarkably well at present, in spite of a surplus of flesh.

There are muttered growls among the West Side Club members against the action of the Orange Tennis Club in unceremoniously "jumping" their tournament date, and forcing them to begin a week later than they intended. The West Side Tennis Club has sent a formal protest to Secretary Whittelsey of the National Tennis Association.

There will be a meeting of the officers of the Kings County Interclub Tennis League to-night to take action in regard to holding the annual tournament.

There is lots of undeveloped material among the women players of the city clubs. Miss Andrews of the West Side Club is said to be remarkably good, handling fast drives with coolness and accuracy. She has had but little experience in tournaments, but, as she disposed of Miss Millett by a 6—1 score the other day, there is but little doubt that she would make an excellent showing at Philadelphia. Unfortunately, she will be in the White Mountains during the Summer, and will have no chance to enter the big events. Miss Judd of the Essex Club of Harlem ought also to do well with proper coaching and practice against hard-hitting players.

Holcombe Ward and George Miles are announced as the Orange Tennis Club's "rising players" for the season of 1895. Little Ward beat a large field at the Hillside Club's contest last week. George Miles is the most promising of a large family of tennis cracks, as his game shows better judgment and more steadiness than his brother Robert's. The youngsters will put their best foot forward at the Middle States tournament, and, as their play will be on their own grounds, they should make a showing.

The Lenox Tennis Club's women players evidently went out on strike Saturday afternoon as the heat was intolerable. The games were therefore postponed until to-day.

Champion Wrenn is a rather doubtful starter in the international contest at West Newton. He is just now in a quandary, as he wishes to keep on playing baseball for Harvard, but of course is anxious to get a chance at the Britons. It is to be feared that he may rashly enter the contest with insufficient preparation, and ruin the standing of our players by being an easy victim. The little Harvard man is nothing if not nervy, but nerve sometimes verges on the foolhardy. Larned, Chace, Hobart, and Hovey ought, on paper, to be good enough, but it is to be remembered that three of them went utterly to pieces against Goodbody at critical moments, while Chace made a lamentable fizzle against Larned at Newport. Still, they may have learned a thing or two about steadiness since. The American tennis cranks will doubtless assemble in great force at Newton as soon as the arrival of the Englishmen is announced, and the women's championships, which take place at the same time, will have to play second fiddle.

Tower Ridge Yacht Club Regatta.

The third annual regatta of the Tower Ridge Yacht Club will be sailed on June 22. Clubs comprising the New-York Yacht Racing Association are invited to compete. The start will be made as near 10:30 A. M. as possible. The courses will be between Hastings, Yonkers, and Tarrytown, depending upon the conditions, the weather, and the different classes of yachts. All entries must be made in writing to William Ross, Jr., Secretary, Tower Ridge Yacht Club, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., on or before Thursday, June 20. The classification will be as follows: Class A—Sloops over 32 feet; Class B—Cabin sloops 32 feet and under; Class C—Cabin cats; Class D—Open cats over 25 feet; Class E—Open cats from 19 to 25 feet; Class F—Open cats 19 feet and under.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 2.—Passed East—Steam yachts Stella, James H. Breslin; Marguerite, Guy Loomis; Hustle, Richmond Pease; Ava, John H. Gourlie; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Maspeth, Christian M. Meyer, and Trophy, Edwin H. Bennett. Sloop yachts Ventura, Joseph H. Porter, and Vigilant, George J. Gould. Cutter yacht Minerva, Henry W. Bucknall.

Passed West.—Steam yachts Alicia, Henry M. Flagler; Hirondelle, G. Evans; Viking, H. A. Hutchins; Lorna, William Stow. Sloop yacht Diavolo, E. D. Stokes. Cutter yacht Huron, Edward S. Hatch.

Steam yacht Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix, from the eastward, came to anchor here.

Philip T. Dodge, the owner of the sloop yacht Culprit Fay, has purchased the cutter yacht Xara, Alfred Kayne of Newburg, and will fit her out to go in commission next week.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 2.—Steam yachts Claypos and Preble of the Eastern Yacht Club sailed to-day. Sloop yacht Wasp, R. L. Lippitt, sailed eastward. Sloops Swannanoa of New-York and Alga, Perkins, owner, arrived and sailed for Bristol.

CIRCUIT CRACKS AT FLEETWOOD

Fleet Steppers Here for the Spring Meeting.

The fiery atmosphere had the natural effect of keeping many roadsters indoors yesterday, but for all that there was quite a gathering at Fleetwood Park. Under the grateful shade of the clubhouse stoop it was possible to enjoy a view of the harness racers that were out for exercise, and a few went fast enough to arouse some enthusiasm.

Fred W. Noble drove two of his string below 2:20, the bay mare Sabina, by Sable Wilkes, doing a mile on a trot in 2:18¼, while the chestnut stallion Sterling paced in 2:19¼. John P. Gibbs worked Capitola Fisk in 2:29, and Aaron Fowler gave Vidalia, the brown owned by Fred Gerken that has been put to pacing, three stiff miles in 2:23¾, 2:22¾, and 2:18¼.

Among the prominent members of the Driving Club of New-York that made the trip to Morland's were Gen. Jacob Biaz, H. R. Murray, Joshua Gregg, and E. S. Hedges, who, as Secretary of the club, is busy preparing for the circuit meeting next weeek. The entry list is so large that there can be no doubt as to the material for the first regular programme. Some of the cracks that have been at Baltimore and Philadelphia during the last three weeks have put in an early appearance at Fleetwood. Among them is a strong stable from Boston that includes Gil Curry, 2:11; Daisy Dean, 2:17¼, both pacers; D. S., 2:22½, and four youngsters by Edgemark, and other good sires that are candidates for fast marks. The crack pacer, Paul, 2:09¾, and the useful Judge Justin, 2:21¾, and Glitchen, 2:14¼, are also here with others of lesser note.

The Executive Committee of the Driving Club will meet on Wednesday evening and make final arrangements for the Spring meeting. As the quality of the fliers engaged for next week is well up to Grand Circuit form, some fast miles are sure to follow the contests, which occupy four days at the old track.

Entries for the meeting at Parkway, from the 18th to the 21st inst., inclusive, do not close till Tuesday of next week, but representatives from the Brooklyn association will be at Philadelphia this week to secure all the available material for the Parkway track. There was a slight falling off in attendance at the grounds on the Ocean Parkway yesterday, for which the superheated air was solely responsible. E. J. O'Flyn, F. G. Lemmerman, Jr. and other members of the Executive Committee were present. The chief topic of discussion was the terrific clip that Gillette showed on Saturday for a quarter of a mile. Charlie Bedford drove the black meteor in 2:18, and called on him from the three-quarter pole. Gillette responded by covering the last quarter in 0:31¾. This is a 2:07 clip, and shows that E. T. Bedford's great roadster can surely lower his record of 2:11¼ this year.

Another match between two local trotters has been made, to take place at the Parkway track June 15. It is for $100 a side, and P. H. Powers, who keeps a boarding stable on Sterling Place names his bay gelding Harry J. against A. C. Fisher's gray mnr Gray Cloud. O. M. Law on is the stakeholder for this race, which is the regulation three-in-five heats, to sulky. Harry J. has a record of 2:34, and Gray Cloud, though she has no mark, is known to be fast and game. In order to fill out the afternoon the committee will endeavor to get up two more events for the 15th.

Styrax's Grand Steeplechase.

PARIS, June 2.—The Grand Steeplechase race was run to-day and was won by Styrax, with Quand Meme second and Mondeville third. Thirteen horses ran. The post odds were 25 to 1 against the winner.

Athletic Requirements to be Raised.

BOSTON, June 1.—The requirements for athletes at Harvard are to be raised. After Sept. 1, 1895, all students desiring to compete in athletic contests will be required to give evidence of their ability by making higher strength records than heretofore. Each branch of sports has been raised about 50 points. Candidates for the 'Varsity crew and football teams and weight throwers will have to make 70 points to be allowed to continue in that branch. Candidates for class crews and football teams and gymnastics, wrestling, and sparring contests must make 600 points, while the "Varsity and class baseball nines, the lacrosse team, and track and field events will only have to exert themselves to the number of 500 points.

As a basis of comparison, the highest number of points ever made on Dr. Sargent's apparatus is 1,445, which was made last year by E. Klein, '95. One of the reasons given for the raising of the standard is to protect athletics from the imputations made against them in consequence of the injuries received by persons who are not strong enough to engage in them. Another is to protect a student from injury when his zeal for athletics is in excess of his ability.

"Pop" Brewster Will Keep Time.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Owing to his inability to be present at Riverton on Saturday, the 8th inst., Mr. Tucker has resigned his appointment as timer for the last relay in The New-York Times 150-mile bicycle race. His place has been filled by W. M. Brewster of this city. Of course, most all wheelmen know who "Pop" Brewster is. While treasurer of the league, not so very long ago, he was regarded as one of the most popular officials the organization had ever known.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

Baseball.—Pittsburg vs. New-York, at Polo Grounds, 4 P. M.

New-York Tennis Club, handicap tournament. Lenox Tennis Club, mixed doubles.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

Brooklyn Jockey Club races, at Gravesend, 2:30 P. M.

Baseball.—New-York vs. St. Louis, at Polo Grounds, 4 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Baseball.—New-York vs. Louisville, at Polo Grounds, 4 P. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

Baseball.—New-York vs. Cincinnati, at Polo Grounds, 4 P. M.

Racing at Gravesend.

Century run of Associated Cycle Clubs of New-Jersey, to Asbury Park, from Newark.

ON THE HARLEM BATTLE GROUND

Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution Attend Services in St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

The Sons of the American Revolution were present, with a number of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at a commemorative church service on the battle-ground of Harlem Heights, in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The old Hamilton house, now occupied as a rectory; the thirteen tall trees that Hamilton planted in honor of the thirteen original States, and the low porch and the walls of St. Luke's were draped with the Stars and Stripes.

Rector Patey read the Psalms, the litany, and a collect forthe Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The Rev. E. A. Bradley, D. D., preached the sermon. In opening, he alluded to the historical character of the region about the church. After Washington was driven out of New-York by the British occurred the Battle of Harlem Heights, a running fight of two days. Washington's headquarters were at the house of Roger Morris, near One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, east of Tenth Avenue. After the evacuation of Boston, Gen. Putnam built Fort Washington on the highest ground at the end of Manhattan Island. The redoubts and fort extended two and one-half miles, ending near St. Luke's Church and Hamilton Grange. The whole region is of historic interest.

"America is sealed to God," Dr. Bradley continued. "Patriotism here must mean something more than sentiment. It must mean loyalty to the law of God as well as to the law of the land. When citizenship is left without Christian principles, satan instantly transmits patriotism into polluted politics, brewerly counties, and government sinks into mammonized scramble for spoils.

"I am not advocating a state church, nor a church state. I want neither an establishment nor a papacy. I do want men today and to-morrow to get rid of the vicious mediævalism that makes church alone sacred and the state secular."

The doctor implored the men of the audience to follow the example of Washington, whose patriotism was a part of his religion. Washington, he said, was a regular communicant. When not visited by him, whether on affairs of state or business, when it was time for him to go to the sanctuary he invited them to go with him, and went on alone if they did not care to accompany him.

After the sermon the hymn "America" was sung. At the close of the collect and benediction, the choir sang for a recessional hymn, "For Thee, O Dear, Dear Country," to the tune of "Jerusalem, the Golden."

Among the Sons of the American Revolution present were: Vice President Robert B. Roosevelt, Secretary John Winfield Scott, Treasurer Ira Bliss Stewart, Registrar Edward H. Hall, Historian Henry Hall, Walter S. Logan, Andrew J. C. Foye, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Capt. Hugh R. Garden, Gen. Thomas Wilson, United States Army; Ebenezer K. Wright, Stephen M. Wright, and Joseph Warren Cutler of the Board of Managers.

Of the Daughters of the American Revolution present were: Mrs. Donald McLain, Regent; Mrs. Earle, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Edward H. Hall, Mrs. Ira Bliss Stewart, Mrs. Vanderpoel, Mrs. Le Duc, Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins, Mrs. Quinlan, Mrs. Ellen Walworth, Miss Irwin Martin, and Miss Doremus.

GRADUATING AT ANNAPOLIS

Exercises of the Naval Cadets to be Gone Through With this Week.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 2.—This will be an important week in the lives of the Naval Academy boys who are fortunate enough to be of this year's graduating class.

The exercises of graduation week begin to-morrow, with the reception of the Board of Visitors. There will be a seamanship drill on board the Monongahela in the afternoon. On Tuesday there will be a battle drill, target practice, machine-shop drill, steam tactics, and boats under oars. A battalion of infantry will open Wednesday's exercises, to be followed by a competitive company drill, and a dress parade in the evening. On Thursday a battalion of artillery, fencing, setting up, and gymnastics is the programme to precede a dress parade. Friday will be given up to graduating exercises, and at night the annual hop will conclude the programme.

The honor man this year is Stuart Farar Smith of Philadelphia, a son of Gen. Smith of the Union Army. He is one of the youngest members of his class, being only twenty years of age. Cadet William G. Groesbeck of Ohio is the only other star member of the class. He is a son of Dr. H. G. Groesbeck of Cincinnati.

A Policeman Assaulted.

Policeman William Shevelin of the steamboat squad had a lively experience about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon with a gang of roughs which infests the neighborhood of the city dumps at the foot of Charlton Street. He had arrested one of them, and was taking him to the Charles Street Station, when, at the corner of Thirteenth Avenue and Jane Street, the whole gang, about twenty in number, set upon him.

Shevelin is a powerful man, and he made a brave fight, but the odds were too great for him. The ruffians took away his club, knocked him down, and kicked him on the head and body, inflicting many bruises and a bad scalp wound. The prisoner escaped. Two men were afterward arrested for assaulting the policeman.

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A Magnificent Wheel.

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306-310 West 59th St., New-York City.
20 Warren St., New-York City.
1,213 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
484 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Gigantic Clearance Sale of Bicycles.

New, shop-soiled, and used—Columbia, $29, $35, $39; Raleigh, $38; Rambler, $34; Remington, $37; Victor, $36; Tourist, $39; New Mail, $55; Sterling, $41; Ormonde, $55; Crescent, $59; Crawford, $53; Warwick, $39; Gendron, $39. 3,000 wheels to select from. Remember, we will not be undersold. Special prices in quantities.
HERALD CO., 114 Nassau St. (Terms cash.)

10,000 Bicycles, $29 Up,
contracted for. Chance to get one just over cost. Royals, Ben Hurs, Elmores, Crawfords, Tourists, Sterlings, Ferris, Heralds. Cheapest house in America.
PARK ROW BICYCLE CO., 21 Park Row.

NEW BICYCLES, $26.00
and upwards; thirty different makes. I sell very low for spot cash. Wheels traded.
LAWRENCE, 28 Cortlandt St., Corner Church.

3 IN ONE OIL
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
COMPOUND
FOR BICYCLES AND GUNS.
PREVENTS RUST, CLEANS, LUBRICATES.
MANUFACTURED BY
G.W. COLE & CO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
SEND FIVE TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE.

GARRICK CLUB ENTERTAINMENT

Successful Performance Given at the Standard Theatre Last Night.

The first annual entertainment of the Garrick Club was held last evening at the Standard Theatre, and proved a most successful affair. Despite the unfavorable weather the theatre was crowded by the friends of the club, and a large sum was realized. There were various numbers on the programme, all excellent, and a most delightful evening was the result.

Among the artists who appeared were Camille D'Arville, Mme. Rosa Linde, Marie Laurens, Nina Ainscoe, Ada Dare, Molly Fuller, Theresa Agnew, the sisters Burt, Miss Dalda, Signor Abramoff, the tots, Alice Keys and Lulu Decker; Victor Herbert, George Stansfield, Fred Solomon, Charles Dickson, Al Wilson, Jim Thornton, the Manhattan Comedy Four, Dan Sully, Conroy and Fox, Dan Daly, the Metropolitan Quartet, Master Walter Leon, Payne Clarke, Smith and Cook, Joseph Pizzarello, D. S. Huhn, and Mr. Richard Carroll. The orchestra was under the direction of Gus Kerker and Jesse Williams.

The club was organized in March, 1894, and is of a Bohemian character, and just now has a very large membership. Its present home is at 31 West Twenty-seventh Street. The object of the entertainment was to realize a sufficient sum to enable the club to lease a house of its own. The officers are: President—Henry C. Piercy; First Vice President—Jacob Tromme; Second Vice President—William Faversham; Secretary—John J. Breen; Treasurer—William Schactel.

NARROWLY ESCAPED LYNCHING

A Negro Brute's Life Saved by the Woman He Had Assaulted.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 2.—Ambrose Osborne, a negro, twenty-eight years old, narrowly escaped death at the hands of a mob at 5 o'clock this morning, at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Iglehart Street.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Osborne entered the home of three sisters, Maggie, Frieda, and Annie Kitchell, aged twenty-three, eighteen, and fifteen, at 1,095 Iglehart Street. Osborne seized Frieda by the throat and began choking her. The other sisters were awakened by the scuffle, and ran out to the street and gave the alarm. Anton Kitchell, a brother, who lives twenty feet away, was the first to respond, and ran after the brute.

The chase was a hot one for a mile, but the negro finally gave up and was brought back to Lexington and Iglehart, where the whole neighborhood had been aroused, apprised of the brute's act, and was ready for a lynching bee. Osborne was led to a tree, a rope secured, and he was given a few minutes to confess. This he did, and was swung to the limb of a maple tree.

This threw the women into hysterics, and Kitchell, the captor, begged that Osborne be spared. He was thereupon taken down and hurried to the Rondo Street Station, where he repeated his confession to the police. The people of the neighborhood are very much wrought up to-night, and it is possible that he may yet be lynched.

Bethany Chapel's Anniversary.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Bethany Chapel was celebrated in the chapel building, Hudson Avenue, near

LEGISLATURE TO MEET

Report of the New-Jersey Committee to be Presented.

A PLAN TO REDUCE STATE EXPENSES

The Committee Proposes the Appropriation of Fixed Amounts for the Cost of State Department.

TRENTON, N. J., June 2.—For the third time in the history of the New-Jersey Legislature the lawmaking body comes back after the Spring sitting next Tuesday at noon. Extraordinary business has caused these supplemental seasons. This year it is to receive and act on the report of the Senate investigating committee, and to pass such bills as it will recommend.

There was not much importance given to this extra sitting, and it was generally conceded that it would be a cut-and-dried arrangement that would be speedily disposed of, but it looks different now, and the session is likely to be at least of three weeks' duration, and well warmed up with spicy discussion. The investigating committee is going to recommend a general appropriation bill, which will fix the salary of the head of each department, fix the salaries of the clerical help, and will appropriate an amount for the running expenses. Senator Voorhees, Chairman of the committee, and Counselor Corbin are very enthusiastic over this scheme, while a number of prominent statesmen, Senators and Assemblymen, are not kindly disposed to it, and may fight it when the bill comes up on second and third reading.

Ex-State Controller E. G. Anderson, who knows more about the State finances than any other man, discourages the appropriation scheme on the ground that it either encourages extravagances or retards the usefulness of a department. There is to his mind always danger of a department running short on its appropriation, because of emergencies and extraordinary transactions that eat up money not intended in the original estimate.

Senator Lewis K. Thompson, now serving his third term from Somerset County, is opposed to fixed appropriations, because extravagances will be encouraged so as to get a large appropriation. He claims that the State departments should be run like the departments of a big business, as cheaply as possible, yet securing thoroughness and efficiency.

Senator Henry D. Winton of Bergen thinks the appropriation scheme looks all right as a theory, but when it is applied there will be many cases that will operate against its success. Senator S. D. Hoffman of Atlantic is afraid it will destroy the usefulness of the public schools to limit the State Board of Education to a certain sum. Secretary of State Kelsey thinks that if all the departments are put on a fixed appropriation some provision will have to be made for contingencies and extraordinary expenditures, and he suggests a commission, consisting of the Governor, the Controller, and the Treasurer, who shall have power to advance money to any department that for good reasons may become embarrassed.

Senator Richard S. Kuhl, who was formerly a law Judge in Hunterdon County, favors fixed appropriations, but he wants a general reduction of salaries and a law passed preventing men from being re-elected or reappointed to office the second time. Assemblyman D. D. Denise of Monmouth is a farmer and the newly elected President of the State Board of Agriculture, and will stand by the oft-expressed sentiments of that body. He will insist, not only on reduction of salaries all around, but on a slicing down of the salaries of the Assemblymen and Senators, who get $500 for each session, and he thinks, now that it is not going to cost so much to get elected, that they could serve the State for about one-half of the amount.

Senator W. H. Daly of Hudson, who is the minority member of the committee, threatens to prepare a minority report unless the majority of the committee are fair and do not use the report to create capital for this Fall's campaign.

National Guard affairs come in for considerable public consideration at the present time, caused principally by the fact that the Senatorial investigators and many of the members of the Legislature who expressed an opinion on State extravagances criticise with some severity the increased expenses of the guard. That there must be and shall be a retrenchment of these expenses is apparent.

The officers of the National Guard chafe a little under the general charges of extravagance that are made, but seem to welcome the new order of things, because it not only means better discipline, but less individual expense, and cuts off the great army of sponsers, who each year swoop down upon the camp, prepared to consume food and drink ad libitum, and return for calling the officer a jolly good fellow.

The members of the Legislature seem determined to make the National Guard more economical by limiting them to a fixed appropriation. This the guardsmen will oppose, because it is claimed that it could not be run at any fixed sum, it being a large body of men, whose uniforms, arms, camp utensils, and camp paraphernalia are subject to more or less damage while in use, the amount of which cannot be estimated or foretold.

Gov. Werts, who is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of New-Jersey, comes in for considerable criticism because he has taken the little white house on the camp grounds, which has heretofore been the Summer and late Autumn home of the Governor, and rented it for his private Summer residence. The lines of the camp have been arranged so that this cottage is outside of camp lines, and his family takes possession of it early in the Summer and stay until early Fall. The State horses are used to haul his traps around on the gravel drives of Sea Girt, and the little house that has for years been devoted to official business is now a private cottage. This situation brought about much unpleasantness last year, and threatens the harmony of the camp. The right of the Governor to do this is questioned by many and the Senate investigating committee have been urged by more than one citizen to look into the matter, it having even been charged that some of the Governor's household expenses have been paid by the State.

WOMEN TO GOVERN THE SCHOOLS.

A Meeting in Plainfield to Urge the Rights of Mothers in New-Jersey.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 2.—A meeting in aid of the movement to restore school suffrage to the women of New-Jersey, and thus give mothers a voice in the education of their children, was held Saturday evening in Assembly Hall, in the High School building, on West Fifth Street. That this movement has many warm supporters in Plainfield was shown by the large number present, in spite of the intense heat. The meeting's primary object was to draft a resolution to be presented to the New-Jersey Legislature when it convenes this week, and to also get signatures to a petition to be presented at the same time.

Two thousand of these petitions have been circulated throughout the State, and are being signed by thousands of people of both sexes who are heartily in sympathy with the movement. The petition circulated in Union County and Plainfield has been signed by hundreds, among the names being those of such prominent men as ex-Mayor L. V. F. Randolph.

KILLED HIMSELF WITH POISON

The Wife of the Suicide a Resident of Buffalo, This State.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 2.—G. C. Hardesty, evidently a man of means, education, and refinement, was found dead on the outskirts of the city to-day. Coroner Walter held an inquest, the verdict being that he died of poison, administered with his own hands, with suicidal intent. A letter addressed to his wife, Mrs. Carrie F. Hardesty, at Buffalo, N. Y., was found on his person. Among other things, he wrote: "I leave this message for two reasons: I—That if my existence was in doubt you might have trouble with my property or settlement; the other, that it might affect your marrying again, which I hope you will do. As to the property, the L. C. case is a just one. I agreed to pay Osgoody and Hamil one-third of what they got. Johnson will be all the witness you will need. He could pay you the $1,000, less what he has advanced. Pelham, I hope, will do right by you. He should let you have at least $8,000 of stock. A large share of my notes to Mrs. Lee were unjust, because I was forced to settle by allowing full amount of contract city school bonds. I have been to God much and am myself. Forgive me all my wrongs and commend the good."

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

21st ST., 49 EAST.—Elegant large, cool room at moderate price; table and attendance unexceptionable references exchanged.

41st ST., 45 EAST.—Large and nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; moderate rates; table boarders wanted; references.

945 MADISON AV.—Gentleman can find first-class accommodations in a private Jewish family.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITES, OR WILL let single to gentlemen; private table optional; references. 63 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

7 EAST 30th.—Nicely furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen.

33d ST., 30 EAST.—Three large, square rooms; private bath and small room adjoining; select neighborhood, convenient for shopping; near best hotels and private boarding houses; terms moderate; references.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid; assist with washing; in private family; willing to go to the country for Summer months. Call at 1,011 Madison Av., corner 76th St., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable, neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or can do chamberwork alone; in a private family; has three years' good city reference from last place. Call, Monday, at 160 East 100th St.; Keenan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to secure a place for her chambermaid, (or would go as waitress,) whom she can recommend as being perfectly honest, sober, and thoroughly reliable. Call, Monday, between 10 and 1, at 106 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl; willing to assist with waiting; in private family; city or country; two years' best city references. M. L., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad is desirous to procure a situation for one of her girls as chambermaid and plain sewer; best reference. Call, for three days, between 12 and 2, at 40 West 71st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Protestant German girl, just landed, as chambermaid and to assist with children or to do light housework; willing and obliging. J. S., 121 West 28th St., care of Mrs. Jackson.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes situation for very neat, reliable young woman, as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; city or country for the Summer preferred. Call, at present employer's, 10 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a French Protestant girl to go to the country as chambermaid, or maid to grown-up children; good city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 352 West 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; accustomed to sew with a dressmaker. Present employer, 139 East 84th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young woman in private family; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. K. C., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and do plain washing; best city reference; disengaged June 15. Call at present employer's, 16 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a smart young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; is willing and obliging; has good city references. Call, Monday, 257 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent best reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 142 East 40th St. Annie Johnson.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; or general housework; flat preferred; best city reference. 312 East 91st St., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent young girl; best city reference. 438 West 40th St. Gratten.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—For Summer months; city or country. 52 East 25th St., Monday, all day.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Swedish girl; first-class reference; country preferred. S., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid; seen Sunday and Monday, before 12. Present employer's, 44 East 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in private family; personal reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; willing to assist with omer work. 66 West 54th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing in private family. 325 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 241 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid, and to assist with other work. Present employer's, 6 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID and willing to assist with other work. Call, Monday, at 23 West 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Assist with children; willing and obliging; city references. 15 East 20th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS, or ASSISTANT.—As companion, governess, or mother's assistant; could make herself generally useful. M. L. M., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION.—By a lady speaking French, German, and English as companion, housekeeper, or governess; first-class references. W. A., 136 East 47th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady wishes to secure a place for her cook in the country; can be well recommended. Seen at present employer's, 21 West 17th St., Monday.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; private family; best reference; wages, $30. M., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By English Protestant; to go out by the day or week; in private family; first-class city reference. E. W., 223 East 41st St., care Mrs. Drysdale.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; good baker; city or country; good references. 239 West 18th St., rear house, one flight, Room 7, front.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class; in small private family; has best city reference; disengaged June 15. Call at present employer's, 10 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent woman; as first-class cook in private family; excellent baker; satisfactory reference. Call, Monday, 721 6th Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; five years' reference; no objection to a boarding house. Ring Mrs. Good's bell, 301 West 39th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as cook and to do plain washing; other as chambermaid and waitress; private family; good references. 303 West 43d St.

COOK.—By neat, tidy German girl as first-class cook; understands all soups, meats, creams, and pastry; best reference; city or country; wages, $30. 223 East 45th St.

COOK.—First-class; in all branches; understands jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of desserts; country preferred; best city reference. 142 West 52d St.; ring second bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; would like to go together; cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; city or country; first-class city references. 169 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept or help given; three years' city references. 406 West 52d St. McKenna.

COOK.—By competent woman; assist with washing; city or country; city reference. 136 West 49th St.

COOK.—By young girl as cook; city or country; willing, obliging; best reference. 418 West 53d St. McKeown. No cards.

COOK.—By good French cook; talks little English; in private family; city or country M. P., care of Mrs. Charlot, 328 West 59th St.

COOK.—A lady leaving the city wishes to find a situation for her cook. Call, from 10 to 1, at 34 West 49th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young German woman as cook and do plain washing. Call, Monday, M. C., 219 2d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; city or country; best personal reference. K. B., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook, in private family; best city reference; city or country. 348 West 49th St., ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—Lady wishes to get a position for her cook, whom she can recommend. 739 Madison Av.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; willing to assist with washing; city or country; best reference. 208 East 63d St.; ring three times.

COOK.—A lady would like to get a situation with a private family for a colored girl as first-class cook; best city references. 148 West 22d St.

COOK.—By first-class Frenchwoman as cook in a private family; understands well all the branches; good city references. 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By French cook, speaking English, in small private family. Suzanne, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook and do plain washing; city reference; in private family. 258 West 47th St. Mrs. Flanigan.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept or help given. 964 6th Av., ring three times.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook in a private family; can be seen for three days at present employer's, 9 to 12. 16 East 41st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman; good baker; economical; city reference. M. T., 851 9th Av.

COOK.—By Protstant woman as first-class cook. Call, Monday, at present employer's, from 10 to 1 o'clock, 28 West 57th St.

COOK.—By respectable young woman in private family; willing to go to the country for Summer; city reference. Reid, 231 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a reliable woman; country, hotel, or boarding house. Present employer's, 32 West 40th St.

COOK.—By an American woman to go out by the day cooking; private family; thoroughly competent; good references. H. E., 270 West 34th St.

COOK.—French; well recommended. F. C., Box 4, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman in small private family; good reference. K. L., 212 East 25th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By woman as excellent cook; assist with washing if required; understands her work; makes good bread, cake, and desserts; soups of all kinds; best of city reference; city or country. 206 East 26th St., first floor; inquire of janitress.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a small private family; no objection to do plain washing; best city reference; wages, $18; no mail. Call, from 10 to 4, on Monday, at 115 West 16th St., rear cottage.

COOK—WAITRESS.—Lady going to Europe this week desires to obtain situation for her cook, waitress, or parlormaid and chambermaid; can highly recommend them. Call, Monday, 2 to 5, 220 West 88th St.

COOK.—By an English woman as competent cook; French, English, and American cooking; can take entire charge; with or without kitchenmaid; first-class personal reference. 129 West 35d St., Room 9.

COOK — LAUNDRESS — WAITRESS. — A lady wishes to place three superior servants, cook, laundress, and waitress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 142 West 72d St., between the hours of 10 and 1.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes to place her cook and laundress; both competent girls, whom she highly recommends; city or country. 43 West 73d St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes places for competent cook and waitress; the very best personal references. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 48 West 51st St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron for a private family; no objection to the country; good reference from her last place. 266 West 71st St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent city reference; city or country. S. J., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Man and wife; wife good cook; German and American dishes and baker; man as butler or all-around man. L. Rosenov, 314 West 35th St.

COOK.—English; thorough in all kinds of French cooking, catering; marketing if required; take entire charge; city or country; best reference. S., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman as first-class cook; bread, pastry, soups, everything; speaks English; best references. Adele, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman in private family; first-class; understands her business; excellent baker; city or country; good reference. 227 West 60th St., second floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman; city or country; good cook; bread and biscuit maker; willing and obliging; good reference. 202 East 43d St., first floor.

COOK, WASHING and IRONING.—By experienced woman as good cook; do washing and ironing; city or country; reference from last place. 225 East 41st St., Gildea's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; is an excellent bread and cake baker; understands catering; best city reference. 5 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as competent cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, and desserts; city or country. Can be seen at present employer's, 207 West End Av.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook; willing to do coarse washing; good reference; country preferred. 215 West 18th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; by the day; perfect fitter and draper; makes fancy waists and skirts; remodels; good reference; terms, $1.75. Miss Campbell, Box 371 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker, as general family seamstress, to go out by the day; takes work home; moderate price; personal references. Mrs. Stamm, 50 Greenwich Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class Parisienne and Vienna dressmaker wishes few more customers in or out of the house; perfect style and fit guaranteed. 227 East 79th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly experienced; latest Parisian designs; waists and skirts; organdies made up prettily; at home or out; terms, $3 per day. Mrs. Hall, 1,270 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; by the day or take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also, remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 502 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent cutter and fitter on ladies' and misses' street and house costumes, capes, and waists; terms moderate; by day. Ennis, 88 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter and fitter; wants more engagements; $2.50 to $3 day; will furnish her own models. Mrs. Clementine, 234 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker for the Summer in family; care of lady's wardrobe and make herself useful; first reference as to ability and character. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Having completed engagements with ladies leaving city, is desirous of obtaining a few more engagements; city or country; best references. H. L. M., 1,242 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Lady going abroad recommends to refined Christian family her French governess, diplomée of the city of Paris; German, music; excellent references. Call, Monday, between 10 and 12, at 1 East 66th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined Parisienne, well educated, as nursery governess to grown-up children; would either go anywhere or to Europe; highest references. Call at present employer's, Monday, from 10 to 1, or address F. G., 139 West 12th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, NURSE, MAID, or Seamstress.—By North-German woman; competent of teaching kindergarten, elementary branches; good needlewoman; good references. M., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined young North German, with best city references, as nursery governess; understands kindergarten and music. E. S., 1,026 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Speaking no English; for children not under five years; good sewer. L. V., 341 West 30th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated North German; speaks English; for child not under four. S. P., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—For grown children; good city references. M. F., 341 West 30th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPING, &c.—By refined North German lady; thoroughly experienced in housekeeping and training children; best references. 325 East 19th St.

Housework'rs.

HOUSEWORK.—By young, smart girl, lately landed, to do light housework. 221 East 73d St.; ring Sullivan's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Englishwoman; understands her duties thoroughly; will be found very willing and obliging; recommended by present employer, with whom she has lived for the past four years. A. B., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID or CARE OF GROWING CHILDREN.—By French Swiss Protestant of education; good seamstress, packer, and traveler; several years' city references. A. M. S., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; good packer and traveler; understands dressmaking; has traveled abroad; seven years' excellent city reference. D. F., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; or as young lady's companion; good seamstress; best city reference. J. T., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman for old lady or grown child; good seamstress; five years' city reference. 421 3d Av., first floor.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—City or country; city reference. C. Dennin, 611 East 151st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisian girl; speaks English; dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; best city references. Maria, 118 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent young French girl, for lady's maid; good seamstress; good reference. L. E. J., 248 West 35th St.

MAID or CHAMBERMAID.—As generally useful maid; plain sewing or as chambermaid. Call at present employer's, who can be seen Monday, from 1 to 3 P. M., 11 West 38th St.

MAID, &c.—By a competent woman as maid or nurse for invalid lady or child; understands massage and treatment of scalp; personal reference. C. C., 1,227 Broadway.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Frenchwoman; also take care of children; best references. E. E., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By young girl as maid and seamstress. Present employer's, 243 West 72d St.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid; best city reference. M. C., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAID or WAIT ON INVALID LADY.—Good sewer, by hand or machine; good references; city or country. Gavin, 241 West 46th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; no objection to doing chamberwork; city reference. Call, Monday, at 148 East 97th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. 430 9th Av., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress; no objection to country for Summer; city reference. Call, Monday, at 441 West 40th St.; ring Hughes's bell.

LAUNDESS.—A first-class launuress would like to go to the country for the Summer; present employer can be seen. J., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as laundreds in city for Summer; five years' reference from last employer; personal reference. N. S., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress; wages, from $20 to $25; best references. Call, for three days, M. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress; is willing to assist in chamberwork, in a small family. Ring Adams's bell, 236 9th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; to go out by day or week; first-class refrence. 211 East 28th St., first flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a colored woman as laundress; city or country, or day's work; references. 226 West 47th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person; will assist with other work; city or country; good reference. 406 3d Av., near 34th St., Madden's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman in private family; excellent city reference; willing to go to country. Reid, 231 East 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will also do chamberwork; in private family. B. S., 106 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS and ASSIST WITH CHAMBERwork.—Go go to the country. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 16 East 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; highest personal city references. Present employer's, 39 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; country preferred; last employer can be seen. Call, from 10 to 2 o'clock, on Mrs. Smith, 70 West 83d St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; country preferred; six years' reference. M. S., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined American girl; perfectly trustworthy; as nurse to growing children, or in some other capacity, where her duties would not be heavy; experienced, neat sewer. 355 West 59th St., Murray's bell.

NURSE.—By German girl; speaks French and English; to take care of grown children and assist with chamberwork; good sewer; best references. J. P. Tibesart, 302 7th Av.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; entire charge; patient, trustworthy; highest city reference; no objection to country in Winter. Faithful, Box 247 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By respectable American woman; to care for invalid or elderly lady; assist with light housework, or sew. Protestant, Box 365 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By respectable young woman as competent nurse to small or grown children; willing and obliging; best city reference. A. W., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to secure a situation as nurse for a girl whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, from 10 to 1, at 16 East 58th St.; lady can be seen.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a respectable German person; speaks French and English; to take care of children; good sewer; city reference. 342 East 17th St; no cards.

NURSE.—By young American girl as nurse to children over three years; six years city reference. Room 347 Murray Hill Hotel; side entrance.

NURSE, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as nurse or chambermaid and waitress. 670 6th Av., care of Mrs. Peterson.

NURSE.—By young Irish girl, just arrived, as nurse, and to assist with chamberwork. 125 West 49th St.

NURSE.—By young girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; country preferred. 220 West 48th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. 8 East 73d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for two girls, to go together; one as waitress; the other as chambermaid; highly recommended. Call, at present employer's, 1,064 5th Av., near 86th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping for the Summer would like to find a situation for her excellent waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at 18 East 29th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By good, competent waitress and chambermaid; small private family; willing and obliging; first-class references; country preferred. A., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; willing and obliging; willing to assist with chamberwork; five years' city reference; city or country. 291 Amsterdam Av., between 73d and 74th Sts., Smith's bell.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By competent person, or would go as waitress and chambermaid. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 6 East 53d St

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in small private family; has best city reference; disengaged June 15. Call at present employe's, 16 West 34th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By American girl as competent waitress or would go as chambermaid in private family; city references. H. C., Box 118 Times.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping for the Summer would like a situation for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, Monday, at 3 West 37th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a place for an excellent waitress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 12, at 30 West 20th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress; willing to do chamberwork; good references from present employer. Call, Monday, after 10 o'clock, at 162 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; willing to assist chamberwork; best city references; country preferred. M., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS—By a respectable Protestant girl as waitress; private family; well recommended; willing and obliging; can be seen two days. 563 10th Av.; ring once.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as waitress; will do chamberwork and waiting; country preferred. Can be seen at present employer's, 31 West 51st St.

WAITRESS—By Protestant as competent waitress or parlormaid; two years' reference from present employer; city or country. 301 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman; first-class waitress; best city references; city or country. K. M., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes a situation for her first-class waitress. 242 Lexington Av., near 34th St.

WAITRESS and ASSIST WITH CHAMBERwork.—To go to country. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 16 East 35th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for a competent person as waitress or chambermaid. Call, Monday, at 7 East 43d St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—Competent; in private family best references from present employer. 66 East 56th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By an Englishwoman; thoroughly experienced; in small first-class family. Annie, 270 West 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; best city reference. 467 4th Av.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to secure a place for her waitress. 18 East 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE and CHIROPODIST.—A few more customers at their homes or her parlors; evenings also. Edwards, 252 West 30th St., one flight up, back.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few customers at her parlor or their residence. 121 East 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; willing to do office work. Address Exceptional, 152 Sixth Avenue.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced, young Swedish butler; best of references from first-class city families; just disengaged. J., 498 4th Av.

BUTLER.—French; good valet; pleasant, intelligent waiter; understands French cooking in all its branches; strictly respectable and faithful. Batel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Frenchman; age, 35; speaks little English; in a private family; city or country; city references. Louis G., 260 West 24th St.

BUTLER, VALET, or Both.—By a capable Frenchman who speaks English. Address or call Butler, at present employer's, 40 East 70th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a single man; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; good personal reference. H., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady would like to get a situation for her butler, as she is leaving for Europe. Call, at 24 West 34th St., Monday morning.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced; two years in last place; disengaged on account of family going abroad; will be highly recommended. S., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; sober; understands his duties; many years in the same place; city or country; best city reference. P. D., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man in private family as butler; thoroughly understands care of dining room and silver; first-class city reference; single. A., 603 2d Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—French couple; man as butler or valet; wife cook; private family; best city references; no objection to country. B. Luck, 101 8th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in private family; best city references; lady can be seen from last place. P. B., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; thoroughly competent; height, 5 feet 11 inches; best city references. H. A. H., 112 East 32d St., first flat.

BUTLER—MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By French couple; willing and obliging; city or country; best references. A. M., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; by French Protestant; tall; good valet; age, 20; three years' best city reference from last employer. F., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Highly competent; able to satisfy the most exacting employer; unexceptionable references. Fredericks, Ely Institute, Riverside Drive and 86th St.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended man; trustworthy; perfectly sober; thoroughly competent; neat worker; eight years in one family; personal references. J. M., 154 East 54th St.

BUTLER, VALET, or STEWARD ON YACHT.—Four years' reference from last employer as butler; also first-class steward's references; fourteen years' experience. H., 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; thoroughly understands his duties; leaving on account of family going abroad. E. M., 25 East 60th St., present employer's.

BUTLER or HOUSEMAN.—By respectable, intelligent young Englishman; most willing; strictly sober; work very reasonable; highest reference. W. English, 424 3d Av., care of Lowry.

BUTLER.—By a first-class, experienced French butler in a private family; tall; age, 34; best city reference. 377 4th Av., third floor.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent and experienced young man, in private family; understands his business thoroughly; leaving because family is going to Europe; will highly recommend him. William, present employer's, 16 West 40th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable man; age, 38; is a good valet and well experienced in all his duties; has excellent reference from first-class city families, and will be personally recommended by last employer. Butler, tailor's store, 458 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By reliable, sober, intelligent man; single; thoroughly familiar with the duties of the position of a first-class butler, and is highly recommended by family with whom he lived several years and others; conscientious, neat, obliging. Ludo, Box 376 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET—COOK.—By French couple; both very competent; wife first-class cook; understand their business thoroughly; in private family; city or country; good city reference. G. L., 210 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman who thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; where second man or parlormaid is kept; just disengaged; excellent references; age, 34; height, 5 feet 11 inches. E. F., Box 30, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced man; good worker; keeps silver like new; disengaged June 3; highly recommended by present employer; leaving as family goes abroad; good valet; lady can be seen. Hyland, 205 East 40th St.

BUTLER or STEWARD.—On a yacht; by a Swede, with first-class references; is also a good valet. G. Z., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Lady giving up horses for the Summer wishes situation for her coachman, whom she can highly recommend; thoroughly competent and sober young man; willing and obliging; first-class city and country driver; best of references from present and former employer, who will gladly see any one. Ch. Ahlstrom, 465 4th Av., fourth floor.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman leaving New-York for the Summer wishes situation for his coachman; strictly first-class man; single; willing and obliging; sober; faithful in all his duties; first-class references from former employer, and personal recommendation given from me at the stable, 15 and 17 East 28th St., or at the office, 54 Wall St. F. S. Smith.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; seven years' highest recommendations from leading families; sober, active, respectful, trustworthy; understands the business thoroughly; stylish appearance; careful driver; former employers accessible; country preferred; moderate expectations. Fitz, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Leading family highly recommends perfectly sober, capable, respectful, willing, trustworthy, married man; understanding his business thoroughly; in their service ten years; prefers permanent employment in the city or country to high wages. Francis, 1,620 Broadway, Lucky Agency; open evenings.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Experienced; single man; capable of taking entire charge of any gentleman's stable; expert horseman; stylish; careful driver; neat and particular in every way; city or country; first-class city reference from last employer. B. S., 138 West 38th St., near Broadway.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By experienced single man capable of taking entire charge of gentleman's stable; expert horseman; stylish, careful driver; neat and particular in every way; city or country; first-class city reference from last employer. P. H., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Experienced single man; capable taking entire charge gentleman's stable; expert horseman; stylish, careful driver; neat, particular; city or country; first-class city reference; last employer or personal. G., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By an Englishman; twelve years' best reference; understands his business in all its details; willing to make himself useful; present employer can be seen; wages no object; good home. J. Smith, 36 West 39th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes situation for young man as coachman and groom, whom she can highly recommend; first-class city and country driver; care horses, harness, and carriages; willing and obliging; leaving on account of traveling. W. McNally, 29 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged on account of family going abroad; age, 32; three years' references with present employer; sober, careful, and reliable driver; experienced with fine carriages and harness, and in every respect a first-class servant. Thomas Dennehy, 211 East 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; twelve years' best reference; city driver; country preferred; useful and willing at all work on a gentleman's place; wages moderate in permanent position. Coachman, 436 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—Who perfectly understands his business; has long and satisfactory references, seven years, from last and former employers; willing and obliging; married; no family. E. D., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By useful man; country preferred; experienced; single; competent; take charge of gentleman's stable and place; sober, honest; highest city references. W., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; three years' unsurpassed recommendations from leading family; strictly sober; capable, trustworthy; stylish appearance; careful driver; country; moderate expectations. Rourke, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Employed by leading families for 18 years; strictly sober, careful, competent, trustworthy; understands business thoroughly; highest recommendations. John, 144 West 50th St., at last employer's private stable, No. 1.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Thoroughly understands horses, carriages, and harness; sober, willing, and honest; single; city or country;

HATS

Mint: a place where money is made for the people.

There are three on Broadway—our stores---and you and we are the people.

Suits—some imprudently thin—$10.50 to $28.
Negligee shirts, $1.50, $2, $2.50.
Straw hats, $1.50, $1.90, $2.50, $3.
Tan shoes, $2.50 and $4.
Underwear to fit long- and short-arm men.
Collars to fit shirts—very important.

Short-trouser boys' clothes at cost---to build up business.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 1224 St.

MISS CAYVAN'S RETURN

Home from Paris, but Only for a Few Days.

HER PLANS AS YET UNFORMED

Plays She Has Under Consideration for Next Season—Some Impressions of Her Sojourn Abroad.

Miss Georgia Cayvan, who has been in Paris and London since last December, was a passenger on the Umbria, which arrived in port late Saturday night. Miss Cayvan has not come home to stay this time, though late in the Summer she will probably return with her sister, Miss Alice Cayvan, and all her belongings, to prepare for a spirited theatrical campaign. Miss Cayvan has not retired from the stage, and she has not been idle during her sojourn abroad.

Her flying trip was made partly to look after some pressing private business, and partly to take a quick view, from an advantageous point, of the theatrical field. She is at the Waldorf, and yesterday afternoon she talked spiritedly about her visit abroad and her plans for the future. Her plans, thus far, are "all in the air." She has under consideration generous propositions from several managers. She has not made up her mind, as yet, whether she will act in New-York next season, or take the company she proposes to organize on "the road" and keep it there. Much depends upon her luck in getting new plays.

When Miss Cayvan resigned her position in the Lyceum Theatre, last December, she was ill, and she was very ill for a long while in Paris. She is completely restored to health now, and her ambition has returned with her energy. She looks well—better than she looked at any time during her last year at the Lyceum. She had no contract with Mr. Daniel Frohman when she left, and she said yesterday that no formal agreement had been made between her and her former manager as to a contemplated starring tour. Miss Cayvan hesitates to use the word "star." It is not a part of her ambition to have it fastened upon her. But she is naturally desirous to put her large experience of stage art and her fine talent to the best possible use. She certainly has a large share of the executive skill required in the direction of stage performances.

Miss Cayvan has been a diligent and observant playgoer in Paris and London. She has seen all the noteworthy things. She expressed yesterday the idea that so many observant Americans who go to the theatre abroad bring home with them—that the stage management there is far superior to that in most American theatres, and the minor details are looked after more intelligently. But Miss Cayvan has not lately been a playgoer in America, and much good and thorough work that has been done here has escaped her notice. She has seen parts of plays here from the wrong side of the footlights.

She returns with no doubts in her mind of the ability of American actors. In Paris she saw many finely-trained, keenly-intelligent artists, but none of surpassing genius except Sarah Bernhardt, whom she saw many times, and sometimes acting very poorly, too. Georges Porto-Riche, the author of "L'Amoreuse," told Miss Cayvan that he would not care to have Bernhardt act in a play of his. "They tell me that in America," he said, "she acts in French; here she acts in English." But that was merely a Boulevard joke, of course.

In Paris Miss Cayvan saw all the new plays, even "Les Demi-Vierges," which was brought out a night or two before she sailed. She saw none that would not have to be "washed," as she expresses it, for American use, and much essential matter washed out. Much the same thing is true of some of the new plays she saw in London. She is alive to the demand here for pure and wholesome plays, and also to the fact that it is almost impossible to get them in the foreign market. Besides the tendency of the successful playwrights to the morbid, the American purchaser is shut out by English managers and actors, who buy the American rights to plays they produce, intending to bring them here themselves.

M. Porto-Riche promised to write a play expressly for Miss Cayvan. In London she had some talk with Mr. Pinero, who appreciates his indebtedness to her for her acting of Minnie Gilfillan in "Sweet Lavender" and the heroine's part in "Lady Bountiful." He, too, promised to write a play for her, but Mr. Pinero is a very busy man.

Plays by native dramatists Miss Cayvan wants. So does everybody. There is a market for them—and no plays. Miss Cayvan believes that good American plays would "go" in Paris now. Not all the great Parisian public fancies the kind of thing set before them. She has under consideration one ambitious American work, which she may accept and use for the chief feature of her repertory next season.

She spoke pleasantly yesterday of some of the actors of London, particularly of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, whose acting, she says, is difficult to describe; it seems to be deficient in art, yet it thrills. If her business can be transacted this week—and she thinks it can—Miss Cayvan will sail next Saturday.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON TO STUDENTS

Dr. Van Dyke Addresses Graduating Class of the University.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke preached last evening the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of the University of the City of New-York.

He spoke of the students as voyagers, and outlined the varied careers that were open to them. He said:

"Which type of character do we honestly desire and hope to reach? Let us have no delusions or dreams about it. No ship on the ocean is as free to choose her port as you are to choose your desired haven. If your choice is right, you will never be wrecked or lost."

Prayer was offered by the venerable Chancellor of the university, the Rev. Dr. MacCracken, who expressed solicitude for the young men, and hoped that they would be so guided through life as to make good use of the knowledge which they had acquired.

Coroner's Office Open All the Time.

Gov. Morton has signed the bill requiring the Coroners' office to be open day and night, and every day in the year, so that permits for the removal of bodies may be issued at any time.

The bill provides for only one additional clerk, at $1,500 a year, for the increased work which will thus devolve upon the Coroners' office, and the employes in the office are somewhat uneasy over the increased time that they will have to put in to earn their salaries. Heretofore the office has been open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. five days during the week. On Saturday the office closed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and on Sundays and holidays at noon.

DRESS GOODS.

JUNE SALE.

Previous to Stock-taking.

Commencing To-day, June 3rd, new quotations in every section of our large Dress Goods Department; Navy Serges, Cheviots, Mohairs, Brilliants, Coverts, Tweeds, Tricotines and Crepons.

A large assortment of Oriental Silk Crepes, for Ladies' Waists.

An immense collection of medium and high class Dress Goods, at prices varying from 25 cents to $1.00 per yard. These reductions will undoubtedly create a sensation.

Our tables and counters have been replenished with useful lengths, desirable for skirts, dresses and for Children's wear.

This sale will be conducted both on the Main Floor and in the Basement.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE REV. W. R. GOSS AGAIN A PREACHER

Occupies the Pulpit of Dr. Wilson, Who Helped to Secure His Vindication.

The Rev. Dr. John A. B. Wilson, pastor of the West Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, did not preach yesterday morning, but conducted a communion service. He had been at Saratoga acting as counsel for the Rev. W. R. Goss, who appealed from the decision of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which suspended him last February.

The conference met at Saratoga May 28, and was presided over by Bishop Andrews. It was composed of twenty-one distinguished ministers from the New-England, Vermont, and Troy Conferences.

The Rev. Dr. John J. Dean was associate counsel with Dr. Wilson. The case against Mr. Goss was prosecuted by the Rev. Dr. F. J. Belcher of Rondout and the Rev. Dr. Gregory of Kingston. The argument lasted eight hours, and then the conference went into secret session, with the result that Mr. Goss was completely vindicated from every one of the charges that were made against him.

Dr. Wilson said yesterday that the members of the Saratoga Conference regretted that it was not in their power to censure the New-York Conference for bringing such charges.

"I knew Mr. Goss was innocent of the charges against him," said Dr. Wilson, "and I knew the young lady was innocent, and that was the reason I defended him."

Dr. Wilson introduced the Rev. Mr. Goss last night to his parishioners. Mr. Goss preached a sermon on "Religion Founded on Knowledge," taking for his text the words, "And this is life eternal that they might know Hhee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou has sent."

Mr. Goss said that knowledge of God is founded on sincerity, and sincerity scorns hypocrisy. "The Phurisees," said he, "affected piety and talked of piety, yet Christ called them whited sepulchres, full of dead men's bones." The preacher then went on to say that religion was the great support when everything earthly had faded and perished.

After the sermon, Mr. Goss said he had nothing to say about his trial and vindication.

NEW HOME FOR SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN

Christian League Institution in East Twelfth Street Open for Inspection.

A new home for self-supporting women, 5 East Twelfth Street, was opened for inspection Saturday. This institution will be known as the Christian League Industrial Home, and was purchased by Mrs. E. B. Grannis, subject to a mortgage.

On the upper floors of the house are living rooms that can be rented at from $1.50 to $8 a week. They are well furnished, several of them having folding beds, and all have good carpets or rugs.

It is believed that it will be two years before the home will become self-supporting, and if enough money can be raised several free beds will be provided. At present two of the rooms are fitted with cots, and a respectable woman can get a bed here for 25 cents a night.

Mrs. Grannis said that a grandmother, with her daughter and grandchild, or a father and daughter, or a married couple, would be admitted, but the main object of the home was to provide rooms for self-supporting women, although it will extend transient hospitality to the wayfarer in need, whether male or female, young or old.

To add to the home's income there will be an industrial store, and sewing and clerical departments. These departments will be in the front parlor on the first floor, and women who live in the house and do needlework can offer it for sale here. A laundry will also be opened, and a restaurant in the basement will furnish meals at from 2 to 30 cents each. When more money can be raised a farm will be purchased, to which will be sent those who are best fitted to build themselves up in the country.

Rooms have already been let to several nurses, a music teacher, and a few other women who support themselves. They are as free there as they would be in any good boarding house. Circulars have been sent to members of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, asking them for assistance.

To Present the Cox Statue.

Empire Branch, No. 36, National Association of Letter Carriers, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Bloomingdale Hall, Sixtieth Street, near Third Avenue. The Cox Statue and Picnic Committee reported that the monument to S. S. Cox would be presented to the city with appropriate ceremonies on July 4.

On the pedestal of the statue will be four tablets, with the names of the cities that have subscribed to it. It is expected that Postmaster Charles L. Dayton and Mayor Strong will make addresses at the presentation of the statue. After the presentation ceremonies, the letter carriers' annual games will be held at Lion Park.

Flint's Fine Furniture

WELCOME TO ALL.

To the artist looking for things beautiful. To the antiquarian hunting for memorials of bygone fashions. To furnishers in search of the most effective style combinations and furnishing schemes. To dwellers in mansion or villa or farmhouse—to all who delight to wander at will through the realms of furniture art, with the certainty of finding what they seek:

Only the furniture with its tempting price tag will urge you to

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO., 43, 45, and 47 West 23d St., NEAR BROADWAY.

OUTING.

The summer man will vie with the summer girl in picturesqueness this year. We have outing togs of every sort, and here's a brief summary of our summery things.

Touring Suits, $7.50 to $15.
White Duck Trousers, $1.50 & $2.00.
Negligee Shirts, $1.50.
Kaiki Silk Ties, 2 for 25 cents.
Outing Hose, $1.00.
Russet Shoes, $3., $4 and $5.
Golf Caps, 50 cents to $1.25.

HACKETT, CARHART AND COMPANY.

Two Stores: Broadway and Canal Street, Broadway below Chambers Street.

CARPETINGS

Great Reductions in Every Department.

Our Royal Wiltons and Wilton Velvets, We think, are the best wearing carpets made; WE GUARANTEE THEM!

NEW WEAVE INGRAINS, Equal in effect to a Brussels, at 40c. the yard.

MATTINGS.

"WE BEAT THE WORLD!" Hundreds of patterns to select from! Some as low as **$3.00 PER ROLL** of forty yards. Fine Fancy Chinese and Japanese Seamless from $5. Cotton and trout line warps from $8.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO. SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

HER WAIST RUINED BY AN EGG

Miss Smith Tells in Court Why Grocer Sloane Took that Revenge.

Thomas Sloane keeps a grocery at 414 West Fifty-third Street, Miss May Smith, blonde, vivacious, and eighteen, lives on the same street. Both were in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. An egg, a bet as to its antiquity and soundness, and a ruined dress waist were the causes which led the two to court.

Miss Smith was there as complainant. At the same time she appeared in the character of a very indignant young woman. Justice Deuel gathered from the pelting syllables that the fair prosecutor of one Sloane had in a moment of weakness consented to help him dispose of groceries during a rush hour. There was a purchase of a dozen eggs, and their probity was questioned. Grocer Sloane picked up one of the eggs, weighed it in the balance, and said it was wanting in goodness. Whereupon Miss May, who knew something about eggs, offered to bet him all of 2 cents that it was good. The grocer man had waxed wroth, and said it was not half as fresh as some people he could name, and then he broke the egg. The egg was good.

Miss May retired behind a battery of white teeth, and that made Mr. Sloane still more angry. To show his objection to being laughed at he crushed the egg in his hand and with one fell stroke plastered it over Miss May's pretty bodice. Then she became angry. Mr. Sloane was a mean, old thing, and hadn't paid her anything for her trouble, and had ruined her dress, and she was going to make him pay for it, so there!

Justice Deuel said it was a case for civil action, and Lawyer Levy announced his intention of bringing suit against the defendant to recover the price of the damaged apparel.

WHITSUNDAY AT METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL

Services for the Patients Conducted by the Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols.

One of the most ornate Whitsunday services in town yesterday was that given for the patients of the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, at 2:30 P. M., under the direction of the Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols of the Episcopal City Mission.

Across the lower front edge of the entire chancel a festooning of scarlet silk and Venetian brocade was built, ornamented with white doves, smilax, and scarlet poppies. Red is the ecclesiastical color for Whitsunday, and the dove is one of the principal symbols. Doves were suspended from the starry ceiling of the sanctuary, and swayed in the refreshing island breezes. The white-and-gold altar railing was hung with red velvet and embellished with doves resting on banks of red poppies and smilax. The altar vases were filled with Media roses, a high dosel of scarlet satin forming a background.

Miss Florence MacManus sang the solo obligato to Mendelssohn's "Oh! for the Wings of a Dove," and the quartet "Come, Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove," was also sung. Dr. Edward De Maupassant Morgan and Dr. E. M. Klotz of the Metropolitan Hospital Orchestra assisted Miss Clara Fosdick, the organist, with violin and flute obligatos.

The chancel is carpeted with grass-green velvet, and is adorned with a mystical frieze of the advanced Rosicrucian school. These illustrative festival services are looked forward to with great interest by the patients of the Metropolitan Hospital, of which Dr. George Taylor Stewart, the son of ex-Congressman Stewart, is chief of staff.

AN ACTOR AND ACTRESS MARRIED

George D. Fawcett and Percy Haswell Made Man and Wife.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 2.—George D. Fawcett, the Svengali of Palmer's company, which has been playing in New-England, and last night appeared at the Park City Theatre in this city, and Miss Percy Haswell, were married this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the residence of the Rev. J. M. Emery, pastor of the Universalist Church. Mrs. Carrie Haswell, the mother of the bride, and De Wolf Hopper and Mrs. Hopper were present at the ceremony.

Yesterday afternoon, after the matinée, Mr. Fawcett called on Dr. Emery and made the arrangements for the ceremony. This afternoon the bridal party arrived from New-York, and taking carriages drove to the residence of the clergyman. Dr. Emery was awaiting them, and the ceremony was gone through with without delay in the pretty reception room. The bride wore a pearl gray crepon suit, and a white hat trimmed with white violets and chiffon. She is a blonde, very fair, with brown hair, and a refined and beautiful face. She gave her age as twenty-four, birthplace Texas, and present residence New-York City.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett and Mrs. Haswell left for New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. Hopper took an express train for Boston. Mr. Fawcett gave his New-York address as 16 Gramercy Place. Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett will sail for Europe June 12.

Hotel Beat, It is Charged.

E. J. Canman, twenty-nine years old, son of a prominent Chicago manufacturer, was a prisoner in Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with being a hotel beat. The complainant, Dr. Adolph Augustus Sieber, managing clerk of the Girard House, charged Canman with uttering a worthless draft on Loeb & Co. of Chicago for $25, and on his father, L. Canman, for $75, both of which were cashed at the hotel.

The defendant, a woman who he said was his wife, and the latter's brother stopped at the Girard until the second draft was returned, repudiated, by Canman senior, when they all decamped, it was charged. Canman left his trunk to secure his balance. It was found to be empty.

When arraigned, Canman said: "I've been a bad boy, your Honor, and my mother will come to aid me. I would like an adjournment, to enable her to reach here."

Justice Deuel committed him in $1,500 bonds for examination Wednesday.

O'NEILL'S

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IN

Ladies' Silk Waists and Duck Suits.

The entire line of one of our best Silk Waist manufacturers at

ABOUT HALF PRICE.

500 cool Silk Waists in Zephyr Indias, Glace Japs and Plissis, largest sleeves, blouse or fitting fronts,

1.98 each.

Regular Prices 3.50 to 4.75.

200 Ladies' Silk Waists, extremely large sleeves, blouse and full plait effects, in rich fancy Taffetas,

4.98 each.

Regular Prices 7.98 to 12.50.

1,000 Genuine Duck Outing Suits

in Blazer and Eton shapes, wide skirts, coat and ripple backs, desirable colorings,

1.48, 1.98, 2.79.

Regular Prices 2.00, 3.00 & 4.00 each.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The suicide of an old man who jumped out of the window of St. Joseph's Home, One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Brook Avenue, Saturday, receiving injuries causing death, was yesterday reported at the Coroners' office. The suicide was Joseph Alderitio, an inmate of the home, and was suffering with consumption.

Louis Markopsky, the five-year-old son of Louis and Fannie Markopsky, of 184 Division Street, fell from the fourth floor fire escape to the yard beneath yesterday afternoon and received injuries from which he died three hours later.

—The fifty-eighth annual reunion and banquet of the Delta Chapter of Psi Upsilon will be held at the Arena, 39 and 41 West Thirty-fourth Street, this evening at 8:30.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the first degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—During the week ending Saturday noon there were 405 deaths in Brooklyn at a death rate of 19.2 per thousand. Of this number 140 were children under five years old. The most important causes of death were: Tubercular diseases, 70; pneumonia, 50; diphtheria, 21; nephritis, 34. There were also 75 marriages and 376 births.

—Fire from some unknown cause started early yesterday morning in the five-story brick building 48 to 52 Bridge Street. The building is owned and occupied by Kirkman Brothers, manufacturers of soap. They lost on stock $5,000 and $3,000 on the building.

—Samuel Holder, ten years old, of 65 Third Avenue, while playing on Dean Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, yesterday, was knocked down by an unknown wheelman, who was "scorching." The child received severe bruises on the neck and side.

—The body of a drowned man was found at the foot of Pacific Street yesterday. It is that of a man about thirty-five years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, and attired in shabby dark clothes. It had been a long time in the water.

—Francis Caricola, twenty-five years old, was arrested yesterday for stealing a gold watch from 22 Hamilton Avenue. The policeman chased him three blocks and fired two shots in the air before he surrendered.

—The receipts from the sale of postage stamps and envelopes for May in the Brooklyn Post Office was $84,404.63, an increase of $4,365.83 over the corresponding month in 1894.

—The body of George Behr, who was drowned at the foot of Ninety-sixth Street Saturday, was found there yesterday.

—The Kings County Board of Supervisors will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet today.

Jersey City.

—When William Miller of 383 Third Street went home to dinner yesterday, Delia Miller, his wife, asked him for more money. He accused her of extravagance, and a quarrel followed. Miller seized a carving knife from the table and stabbed his wife in the breast, inflicting a serious wound just above the heart. At the city hospital this evening it was said that the woman's condition was critical. Miller was committed without bail.

—When August Neyse, fifty-one years old, of 57 Siedler Street, Jersey City, did not return home from his harness shop at 631 Communipaw Avenue Saturday night nor Sunday morning, the door of the shop was forced open and Neyse was found dead on the floor, with a blade of harness shears through his heart.

—The body of Louis Neunler, the boy who was drowned in the Hackensack River Saturday, was found yesterday afternoon at the White Bridge, about half a mile from the scene of the accident. It was removed to the home of the parents, 47 Jefferson Avenue.

—Ernest Rottger, twenty-four years old, a clerk in the freight yard of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, fell from a float Saturday night and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

THE QUAKERS' ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Series of Meetings in East Twentieth Street Meeting House.

Quakers gathered in force at the Friends' East Twentieth Street Meeting House yesterday morning to attend the opening of the series of meetings connected with the annual conference.

The exercises consisted of a devotional meeting at 9 o'clock in the morning and a meeting for worship at 10:45. Other meetings were held in the afternoon and evening by the congregation, and a young people's devotional meeting was held in the evening.

Among the speakers present were Prof. J. J. Mills of Eshlam College, Indiana; Jones Cary Thomas, Baltimore; Prof. Barton, Haverford College, Pennsylvania, and John Henry Douglass, Indiana.

There will be constant gatherings of the Quakers in and around New-York through the week.

Under the auspices of the Friends' Mission, services were held yesterday afternoon at the Twenty-first Ward Mission, 305 East Forty-first Street, and the New-York Colored Mission, 135 West Thirteenth Street.

In the Twentieth Street Meeting House to-day there will be the yearly meeting of ministers and elders, and the yearly meeting for business. The conference will conclude business and exercises on Wednesday night.

The quaint costumes of the Quakers were worn by many participants in yesterday's services, which were marked by the usual simplicity.

What Judge King Said.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 2.—Judge Lewis W. King, who belongs to the Foraker faction in this State, said to-night that the delegation to the National Republican Convention would be solid for McKinley for the Presidency. He said there was no quarrel between McKinley and Foraker.

Good values spotted at first glance in COWPERTHWAIT'S CARPETS, 104 West 14th St., near 6th Av.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St. **O'Neill's,** Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

HOT WEATHER COMFORTS---Our Big Basement Contains a host of them, whether Luxuries or Necessities, and at prices decidedly interesting to Shrewd Buyers. Note these—

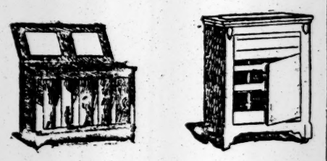
HAMMOCKS—No country home or seashore cottage complete without one. You cannot afford to be without one at the price quoted here.

Large size White Mexican Hammocks, 14 feet long, braided edge, the same size sold elsewhere at 75c. to 98c.,

59c. each.

Large assortment woven Cotton Hammocks, with and without fringe, Pillows, Stretchers, Hooks, Ropes, &c.

ICE CHESTS & REFRIGERATORS



We are the New York selling agents for the celebrated "Leonard" Cleanable Ice Chests and Refrigerators. Over 35 sizes in stock to select from. Can fit any desired space.

Best value in the city.

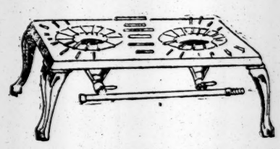
WATER COOLERS.

Japanned Ware or Stoneware Coolers, all sizes,

78c.

Upward.

GAS STOVES.



Large Double-burner Gas Stoves, high legs, well made, and very satisfactory cookers,

1.98 Each.

Smaller two-burner Gas Stoves, complete, with 6 feet of tubing, for

98c. Each.

TOILET SETS.

Japanned Tin Toilet Sets, 3 Pieces, Assorted Colors,

1.19 Set.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

"Gem" or White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers, best manufactured. No summer home complete without one. All sizes from 1 to 12 quarts. Note these prices:

	1 QT.	2 QT.	3 QT.	4 QT.	6 QT.
"Gem"	1.36	1.57	1.89	2.31	2.98
"White Mountain"	1.29	1.49	1.81	2.18	2.79

PURITAN COFFEE POTS.

An excellent Coffee Pot for camping parties.

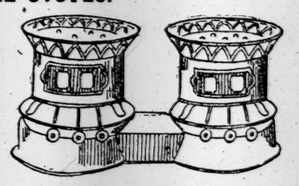
$1.00 size	$1.25 size	$1.50 size
48c.	53c.	59c.

PUDDING DISHES,

Nickel Plated, Fireproof Porcelain Inside Baker,

2.25 SIZE,	2.65 SIZE,	3.00 SIZE,
98c.	1.25	1.48

OIL STOVES.



Large, strongly made Oil Stoves four 4½-inch burners,

2.19 Each.

Over twenty other sizes in stock, to choose from.

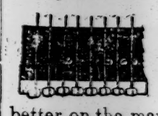
ASH CANS.

Heavy Galvanized Iron Ash Cans, strongly made, very serviceable,

1.98.

Other sizes, 1.75 to 2.98.

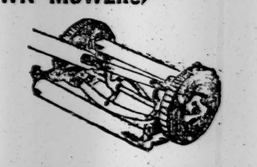
CROQUET SETS.



Lawn Croquet Sets, Twelve styles, all well made and nicely polished. None better on the market.

88c. to 7.50 Set.

LAWN MOWERS.



Good Serviceable Machines. These special prices for this week:

10 IN.	12 IN.	14 IN.	16 IN.
1.98	2.14	2.39	2.49

Better Grades.

14 IN.	16 IN. HIGH WHEELS.
6.48	6.69

GARDEN HOSE.

50 Feet Standard three-ply 3-4 inch Garden Hose, complete with nozzle, for

2.75.

50 feet High Pressure Hose (warranted), complete with nozzle, for

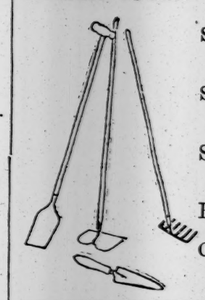
4.95.

50 feet of Highest Grade Hose (none better made) complete with nozzle for

7.50.

Hose Reels, Hard Wood. . 49c. ea.
Ball Nozzles . . . . . 97c. ea.
New Lawn Sprinklers. . . 19c. ea.

GARDEN TOOLS.



Sets of four pieces like cut . 19c. set
Sets of four pieces, full size . 98c. set
Sets of three pieces, boys' size . 10c. set
Floral Sets in box . 35c. set
Garden Trowels . 7c. each

WINDOW SCREENS.

Window Screens, well made, not the trashy kind, from

25c. upward.

Window Screens and Doors made to order at lowest prices.

SCREEN DOORS.

Screen Doors, three sizes in stock.

2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in.
2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in.
2 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10 in.

All sizes at

98c. Each.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

Special to Out-of-Town Residents.

Families leaving town for their Seashore or Country Homes for the Summer would find it to their advantage to consult our Price List before giving orders. All Groceries packed under Our Brand Guaranteed to be of the finest quality. Should there be any just cause for dissatisfaction the purchase price will be gladly refunded.

Special Prices for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

French Sardines, 10c to 26c tin	Baked Beans . 9c and 14c can	Marmalade, 2 lb. jars, full weight . . . 20c
Lunch Tongue, 1 lb. can . . 28c	Cal. Egg Plumbs . . . 12c can	Belfast Ginger Ale and Club Soda . . 1.14 doz.
Sweetbreads, 1 lb. can . . . 22c	Apples, 1 gal. cans . . . 26c can	Case of 5 Doz. . . 5.50
Roast Beef, 2 lb. can 22c	N. Y. State Marrow Peas 9c can	Sarsaparilla . . . . 1.00 doz.
Pickled Lambs' Tongues, in glass jars 38c	N. Y. State Stringless Beans . . . . . 9c can	Lime Juice . . . . 28c bottle
Soused Mackerel 14c and 23c tin	Maine Succotash . . . 11c can	Belfast Raspberry Vinegar . . . . 25c bottle

All Purchases Packed and Shipped Free of Charge at any Point Within 100 Miles of New-York City.

Monday
June 3-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

INTERVIEW WITH MIQUEL

The Prussian Minister of Finance on a German Question.

NO MINISTERIAL CRISIS, HE SAYS

Talk About a Dissolution of the Reichstag He Pronounces Nonsense—Alexis and the Kiel Fete.

BERLIN, June 2.—With a view of ascertaining the truth or falsity of the reports that a ministerial crisis was probable and would be delayed only until after the close of the Kiel canal fêtes, the Berlin representative of The United Press sought and obtained an interview last evening with Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, who undoubtedly is the best informed man in the Government, still retaining, as he does, the complete confidence of the Emperor and the friendship of his colleagues. The first question asked the Minister was what was coming next. Was it dissolution or a new anti-Revolution bill, as announced by Herr von Koeller, Prussian Minister for the Interior?

Dr. Miquel, who is an eminently cautious man, made a few turns of the room in silence and then, coming to a halt, said:

"Dissolve the Reichstag? Nonsense! A new Reichstag would not be composed of a materially different mixture of parties, and, besides, the construction of a platform would be necessary upon which the Government could go before the electorate with any chance of success. The Federal Government won't engage in any such precarious venture.

"Moreover, when the Reichstag resumes its sittings the members will find a number of bills awaiting their disposal, with every chance of their acceptance of the measures. Among them are the Boerse Reform and Trading Licenses bills, measures for the suppression of illegal trading and competition, reforming the insurance laws, and other practical proposals. These, together with the budget, will abundantly and usefully employ the time of the House until the Easter recess in 1896, without any prospect of friction between the Government and the Reichstag."

Dr. Miquel emphatically denied the truth of the report that it was probable that any kind of an anti-Socialist or anti-Revolution bill would be again introduced, and expressed himself also as quite sure that the Bundesrath would not give its sanction to even a modified form of the defunct bill. All of the Federal Governments, he declared, were strongly desirous that nothing should be done to hinder the Reichstag from pursuing peaceful legislative work tending to improve the condition of the masses. The confident tone in which the Finance Minister spoke indicated his firm belief that no important change in the Ministry was within sight.

The semi-official denial here of the statement which originated in Paris, that the Kaiser intended to go on board the French warship Hoche while at Kiel ought to be sufficient to quiet the furor over the suggestion of the German imperial flag being hoisted over the French war ship, if it has ever been the intention of the Emperor to visit the foreign vessels while at Kiel, which is not at all probable, that idea has been abandoned, and it may be safely asserted that he will not go on board any of them.

The Grand Duke Alexis, whose presence at the fêtes as the representative of the Czar is especially gratifying to the Kaiser, will be the bearer of an autograph letter of congratulation from Nicholas II., and will be received by the Emperor in special audience upon his arrival at Kiel. The fact that the Grand Duke will go to Kiel by rail instead of arriving there on board a Russian war ship, he being the Premier Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Russian Navy, has been attributed to an agreement between France and Russia in regard to the size and number of the vessels which those powers will contribute to the naval display upon the occasion, though it cannot be ascertained from any official or reliable source that such an agreement exists.

The arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis on board his flag ship, it is assumed, would imply the presence of a large Russian fleet, whereas his arrival by rail merely as the representative of the Czar, and not in his capacity as Grand Admiral of the Russian fleet, would not necessitate any great naval display on the part of Russia. The view taken here is that the Czar sends Alexis to Kiel merely to mark his personal friendship for the Kaiser.

The Neueste Nachrichten, a Bismarckian organ, declares that the Grand Duke Alexis was designated to be present at the Kiel festivities for the reason that representative members of the royal houses of England, Austria, and Italy will be in attendance.

The Duke of York is expected to arrive at Hamburg on June 15 on board the royal yacht Osborne. He will be received personally by the Emperor. King Oscar of Sweden and Norway will arrive on board his yacht Drott. He, of course, will have a personal greeting by the Emperor upon his arrival, as will also Prince Charles of Denmark. The Kiel celebration will undoubtedly mark the busiest period of the Emperor's life, and impose an immense amount of hard work upon his official entourage.

The state dinner which took place in the White Hall of the Schloss on Thursday was a notable function. Covers were laid for 350 guests, among whom were included the Count of Flanders, brother of Leopold, King of the Belgians; Prince Albert of Belgium, Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, and the Princesses of Hohenzollern, Prince Albert of Anhalt, Prince Hohenlohe, Imperial Chancellor; Gen. Bronsart von Scheilendorf, Minister of War, and most of the Imperial and Prussian Ministers. After the banquet there was a grand gala performance in the opera house, which was attended by all the members of the imperial family and their distinguished guests. "La Fille du Régiment" was performed, with Mme. Sembrich as Marie.

The round of constant daily duties which have been imposed upon the Kaiser, such as reviewing troops, receiving Ministers, revising the arrangements for the Kiel celebration, &c., he found time last week to indulge in a day's shooting near Juterbog, leaving Berlin at 7 o'clock in the morning and returning at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The competition of the Berlin financiers with the capitalists of France and England for the control of the Chinese indemnity loan is likely to result in Berlin's having the largest share in the arrangements. The German East Asiatic Bank, at Shanghai, which holds direct relations with the Pekin and native bankers, is conducting the negotiations, and a conference of bankers was held in Berlin on Thursday, when telegraphic advices were received stating that the negotiations were progressing smoothly and that the situation was altogether favorable. On the English side, the Rothschilds of London, with the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank, have offered to loan a sum reported to be £25,000,000, but upon terms which were coldly received at Pekin. If the plans of the Berlin financiers are successful the German banking houses, with the assistance of Paris and London bankers, will finance a loan of £50,000,000.

Ex-Chancellor Caprivi spent several days in Berlin during the past week. He remained quietly at his hotel and saw nobody in political circles. The ex-Chancellor declined an invitation to be present at the Kiel fêtes, and left on Friday for the seat of his nephew at Skyren, near Krossen, where he intends to reside permanently. Count Caprivi informed several intimate friends that his withdrawal from public life was absolutely final.

Princess Waldemar, wife of Prince Waldemar of Denmark and daughter of the Duc de Chartres, is rapidly recovering her health. The nervous disorder from which she has suffered for a long time has yielded to treatment, and she is now so much improved as to be able to pay a visit to the Duke of Cumberland at Gmünden, where she is now staying.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria suddenly took his departure from Paris Thursday evening, and returned directly to Sofia, without stopping at Vienna. The German and Austrian papers have been very severe in their comments upon Prince Ferdinand's conduct, especially in regard to the treatment he has permitted ex-Premier Stambuloff to be subjected to. These journals are unanimous in declaring that Ferdinand is always conveniently absent from his capital when there is any vile plotting on foot, and these strictures may have had the effect of hastening the Prince's return to Bulgaria. M. Stambuloff has a bodyguard of friends in his house, all of whom are armed. These friends keep a constant watch night and day against surprises, and it is no secret that they are resolved to fight to the death in defense of the ex-Premier, should such action become necessary.

Reliable advices from St. Petersburg say that the Czar has declined to see M. Zankoff, who was sent to the Russian capital by Prince Ferdinand with instructions humbly to beseech the Czar to define the conditions upon which a reconciliation between Russia and Bulgaria could be effected. M. Zankoff was not permitted to act in any official capacity, and was compelled to leave St. Petersburg on his return to Sofia without having achieved any other result than getting snubbed.

The Federal Governments, with the exception of the Kingdom of Würtemberg have given their assent to the proposals submitted by Chancellor Hohenlohe for the purpose of arranging bases for a monetary conference. A telegram received from Stuttgart to-day says the Würtemberg Government will absolutely adhere to the gold standard, and will refuse in the Bundesrath to make any concession whatever to bimetallism. The Würtemberg Government holds that the proposed monetary conference must of necessity be futile.

The Emperor has appointed Gen. Count von Waldersee to command the troops on the occasion of the coming manoeuvres in the north. The troops taking part will comprise the Second and Ninth Army Corps, and, at the request of Emperor William, Emperor Francis Joseph will act as umpire.

Prof. Leyden, the famous specialist, who attended the late Czar Alexander II., at Livadia, has been summoned to the Caucasus by the Dowager Czarina to attend the Czarowitch, the Grand Duke George, whose condition has become very much worse. Prof. Leyden will start for the Caucasus on Wednesday next.

The Emperor has ordered the members of the Imperial Yacht Club at Kiel to wear upon the occasion of the canal fêtes uniforms especially designed by himself.

The weather has been very sultry today, with frequent thunder storms and heavy rains, all of which had the effect to spoil the enjoyment of the thousands who look forward to their annual Whitsunday outings.

Several of the Berlin newspapers have indulged in comments upon the arrival in Europe of President Reitz of the Free State of Orange, expressing hope that Germany will lend her moral support to the Boers in their struggle against England to accomplish a union of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, with the free access of the Boer Republic to the sea, which, the papers assert, would not merely be to the advantage of the Boers, but would benefit the world at large.

A SERMON TO SOLDIERS

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT VISITS GRACE CHURCH.

Its Chaplain, the Rev. G. R. Van De Water, Preached on Patriotism and the Love of God.

The members of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., marched yesterday afternoon from their armory at Fourth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street to Grace Church to attend the annual church service. There were 250 men in line, under command of Col. Francis V. Greene.

The Rev. George R. Van De Water, Chaplain of the regiment, preached the sermon. He said in part:

"Never in the world's history has a nation been called into existence, which, in origin and preservation, has had more direct, unmistakable, and intimate relations with God than has ours. The children of Israel, especially favored in this respect, enjoyed no greater manifestations of Divine love and favor than have been bestowed upon the people of these United States of America. Daniel Webster once proclaimed in the Senate Chamber, 'Ours is a Nation with the fear of God before its eyes, and the love of God within its breast.' No matter whether or not the word is explicitly mentioned in the Constitution, this is a Nation that has the Lord for its God, and that is the reason it is blessed.

"Within a little more than 100 years of our National life and history, more has been done to cement the ties of friendship between the great world powers and to promote the loving brotherhood of man than in all the preceding centuries. An American, whatever else he may be, must not be a pessimist.

"Coming as we are wont to think our halls of legislation, I believe that, morally speaking, our statesmen were never purer. The world hates sham, scorns hypocrisy, has open contempt for cant, gives outspoken rebuke to insincerity, despises detraction, gives perhaps less deference to dogma than formerly it was wont to do; but the world, as never before, respects religion, honors goodness, covets opportunities to be charitable, gives every facility to the spread of the Gospel, and favors piety wherever found. In no country are these characteristics more conspicuous than in ours. No mind has powers sufficient to conceive what may be the future of a nation like this, born in the fear of God and nurtured by His providence.

"Illustrating our thought by talk of patriotism, and of men's hearts fired with enthusiasm for God and native land, no one ever had more to inspire him to love and loyalty than you have; you, who are members of the American guard. Nothing but contempt is meted out to one who dons the uniform that signifies protection to the community and yet will, for personal desire, disgrace it with effeminacy, profligacy, and riot.

"And then, there is another characteristic of a good soldier. He is an unselfish man. I never had dealings with more unselfish men than are soldiers. The man for this country and these times must be a man who can regulate his desires, subdue his passions, control his temper, bring his body into subjection to his will, his will subservient to his conscience, and his conscience into communion with his God. Now, I appeal to you as soldiers—volunteer soldiers—something more than mercenary hirelings with a uniform on your back—something better than paid poltroons with no patriotism in your breast. You are an American guard—a guard of honor. Only honorable men can enlist in your ranks. The militia soldiery of this land constitutes the flower of its youth, and the very best of its men in middle life, and, of such, you are.

"I sometimes wonder if our young men appreciate, as they ought, the significance of a body of volunteer soldiers, or properly understand their duty toward it. Aside from great advantages offered them in the use of palatial armories, thoroughly equipped and generously supported by the public moneys, this country counts largely upon the patriotism of its young men for its arm of defense. From a personal experience in the National Guard for nearly a score of years, I can confidently assure young men, and their parents, that, in our best regiments, the officers and the men are earnest and upright fellows, with whom to associate is helpful and inspiring. I believe in the National Guard, and recommend our best young men to join it. I go further, and say that, once understanding and accepting the principles of our Government, and acquainted with its history, a genuine patriotism should induce our young men to become guardsmen without other incentive or encouragement."

A Montclair Church Anniversary.

MONTCLAIR, June 2.—The First Congregational Church of Montclair began the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization to-day, and there was a large attendance at the services, in spite of the extreme heat. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Armory H. Bradford, delivered an anniversary sermon, telling of the growth of the church and the work accomplished by it. The Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott made addresses in the evening. Services will be continued in the evenings all through the week.

An ex-Gold Cure Patient Arrested.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 2.—Officers from Armonk yesterday lodged in the White Plains jail an ex-gold cure patient, Everett Townsend, son of a well-to-do farmer, formerly residing at North Castle.

Townsend on Saturday night met a German in Scofield's Hotel, near Mill Square, who claimed that Townsend was indebted to him for a small sum of money. When the German threatened him if the money was not paid, he shot the German in the thigh.

THE HAWAIIAN OLIGARCHY

Thomas G. Shearman Condemns It as a Despotism.

SHARP WORDS FOR PRESIDENT DOLE

An Answer to the Critics Who Raised a Storm Because He Spoke of a "Missionary" Government—False Christians.

Thomas G. Shearman was recently moved, during a church meeting in Plymouth Church, to make some remarks, not entirely complimentary, about the present Government in Hawaii. The result was a storm of replies from official and unofficial friends of what Mr. Shearman calls the "Hawaiian oligarchy," with, however, many thanks and commendations from unexpected quarters. He now makes reply to these critics in a communication which he heads "The Hawaiian Despotism."

After strongly emphasizing the point that he makes and has made no attack upon the character or motives of the original missionaries, he says he thinks that "when, as now, it is attempted to justify a series of crimes by covering their perpetrators with missionary cloaks, it is the especial duty of those who believe in missions, churches, and Christianity, to pull those cloaks off." Then Mr. Shearman proceeds to do so, as follows:

What is the real motive of the late revolution and of the form of government which has been adopted, with the unanimous cooperation, to say the least, of the missionaries' sons, and thus far, the unanimous indorsement of all the surviving missionaries? It is perfectly clear, upon the face of all their statements. Put in plain words, free from hypocritical pretense, it is contempt for the "nigger." It is a determination that "Anglo-Saxons shall not be governed by niggers." As a refined, Christian lady from New-England said, when reminded that a vast majority of native Hawaiians were opposed to the revolution, so they would all say, if they spoke their real minds: "Who cares what those filthy blacks say about it?"

President Dole's nephew describes as a capital "burlesque" the "large and corpulent black woman" who was dethroned. What he really said in his heart was, "that fat nigger woman." The most polite term which he can use in referring to her is "the dusky Queen," "a dusky and degraded woman." As to the "degradation," there has never been a particle of evidence; although there have been many sneaking insinuations. The truth is that the late Queen was always a respectable, well-educated, and ladylike woman.

For the rest, the evidence is supplied by the agents or champions of the present Government. A small minority of foreigners, mostly Americans, with sons of missionaries leading, secretly conspired to overthrow the then existing Government, and to deprive the natives of all power. By representing that they were backed by the troops of the United States (whether truthfully or not is of no moment at present) they succeeded. They immediately disarmed all their opponents. They provided for an election, at which nobody was allowed to vote who would not swear allegiance to themselves. They meant to disfranchise, and did disfranchise, a vast majority of the native voters. They represent less than one-tenth of all the inhabitants, and they keep and intened to keep all political power in the hands of that tenth. By a constitution, written entirely by Sanford B. Dole, (so his own nephew states,) they have limited electoral privileges to people whose property is worth $3,000, or whose income is $600 a year, and they reserve the power to compel voters to prove this by original books of account. This is vastly worse than the "Mississippi plan." They dare not trust even the Legislature thus elected. They have been for two years in power; and no Legislature has met. All the islands are governed by a self-appointed oligarchy of nineteen.

They dare not allow their own Legislature to elect a President, and have appointed Mr. Dole for a term of years. At the end of that term, they have so fixed things that Mr. Dole can never be displaced, without the consent of the branches of their own Legislature. It only takes the votes of nine friends of Mr. Dole to keep him in office for all his life. This oligarchy of nineteen, from time to time, pass all the "laws" which they can think of as necessary to maintain their power. One law secures indemnity for all things done by any person acting under the authority of the President "in a district in which martial law was proclaimed or was in force." Another law provides that any person "having lawless intentions, hostile to public order or to the established system of Government, * * * shall be sentenced to banishment from the Hawaiian Islands for any term of years, not less than two." He may also be compelled to pay the expenses of his deportation." I quote from the official record. No law of atrocity equal to this can be found in the statute books of any civilized country.

Suspecting that the people were dissatisfied with their rule and were plotting insurrection against it, Sanford B. Dole, nineteen, asserted that there was an insurrection, (although there was no actual outbreak,) declared martial law, seized hundreds of supposed conspirators and literally crammed the jails to overflowing. Although they had all the courts and all the machinery of justice in their possession, and could appoint judges or pack juries, the nineteen did not dare to trust their own judges or jurors, but appointed a drum-head court-martial, purposely selecting men who knew no law and who were bound by no rules of justice and no obligations, legal or moral. This court-martial pronounced, upon merely suspected conspirators, sentences more atrocious than are usual in Russia. Several sentences of death were pronounced. These sentences were graciously commuted to imprisonment for thirty-five years, by the "humane" President Dole, but only because his allies in this country protested against so much atrocity. But think of a sentence of thirty-five years' imprisonment, passed upon men fifty or sixty years old, for mere conspiracy. These sentences, moreover, have been carried out with more brutality than is used towards political prisoners in Russia. Prisoners, untried and unconvicted, have been kept solitary, in a dark cell, for forty-eight hours—an infernal torture, eight hours of which has often caused insanity or suicide. This horrible fact is admitted by the chief official in charge. Yet they have the audacity to deny that they inflicted any torture.

The Rev. Sereno E. Bishop, in his Honolulu Friend, says: "Eighty of those found guilty by the commission have on their stripes. They are confined in Oahu Prison. Their terms range all the way from thirty-five years to one month. Most of the treason cases were banished prisoners tried together." Contrasting this blessed scene with wicked Chicago, he says that there "The devil incontrovertibly has large liberty, and his works go on very shamelessly. The same is true of New-York, and conspicuously so of San Francisco. It is, happily, very less true now of Honolulu. In the universal conflict between Christ and Satan throughout Christendom Honolulu shares; but Christ is strongly championed, and righteousness, temperance, purity, and honesty win many triumphs. There is not even up a continual murmur of anger against the missionaries." Yet we are now told that "the missionaries" have nothing to do with Government in Honolulu!

The only reason which has been made to my criticisms upon the tyranny of this sham republic, the atrocious laws which it has passed, and the atrocious punishments which it has inflicted, is to tell us that Mr. Sanford B. Dole is a very handsome Christian gentleman, "fit for any Court in Europe," whom Gen. Armstrong certified to be "one of the soundest and best of men," and that his associates in the Government are men of purity and excellent character. All this may be true. These men are well educated and intelligent; some of them probably quite religious. The late Emperor of Russia was probably as intelligent as, and much more religious than, any of them. That did not alter the condition of Siberian exiles and political prisoners in underground dungeons under his rule. St. Carlo Borromeo was one of the noblest, most devout and benevolent of men. Yet he tortured, burned, and buried alive more of the best Christians than probably any other man then in Italy, although he had many earnest and zealous competitors in the good work.

If President Dole and his associates had been men of the world, not pretending to be Christians, or even not pretending to be Protestants, I should never have brought their case into a church meeting. It was precisely because I believed them to be, to a large extent, sincere professors of Christianity and of the Congregational faith and order, that I made their conduct a subject of criticism in a Congregational church. If Christian churches are always to be silent when sincere Christians of the same faith and order commit such crimes against humanity as this, while other Christians admire and applaud them, it would be better that Christian churches should go out of existence.

Still, it may be said that it is not necessary to connect this pious tyranny with the missionaries or their children. But it is. These men owe their power entirely to the facts that the early missionaries gained the implicit trust of the people, that the Government thus fell into the hands of men who were recommended by the missionaries, that the present leaders are the sons or relatives of missionaries, that the new Government is indorsed by all surviving American missionaries and sons of missionaries, and that their moral support in the United States comes from Congregational missionary circles. So long as the especial friends of the missionaries thought it for their advantage to do so, this sham republic was glorified as one of the choice fruits of missionary civilization. But the moment that the true nature of this imposture is exposed, they hasten to disclaim the honor of responsibility for it. And still every line which they write shows their complete sympathy with the nineteen tyrants. Not one word of censure has been heard from them on the usurpation, the false pretenses, the monstrous laws, the violation of even these laws, or the cruel tyranny of these oligarchs.

THE TRAVELING MEN'S HOME

Work on It Discontinued for Lack of Funds—The Prospect for Its Completion—Expensive Undertaking.

BINGHAMTON, June 2.—Away from this city the news that the movement which had for its object the erection of a magnificent home for indigent traveling men had collapsed fell with stunning force upon all who heard it. But here, where the work has been watched from day to day, and where the inside facts are known, little surprise was expressed or felt. For the last few weeks rumors of dissension and jealousy in the ranks of the commercial travelers have been rife, and the echoes of much that has been said concerning the collapse of the building movement have floated from North and South and East and West to this point.

There is a disposition to cover up the deeds of the managers, and a marked tendency has been exhibited ever since the cessation of work last Fall to keep out of the papers any news relative to the future movements of the Board of Managers. The people here believe that the foundations of the structure on the apex of South Mountain will be all that will ever be built by the Commercial Travelers' Home Association of the proposed new building.

Friends of the organization state that the greatest opposition thus far met with has come from traveling men themselves. Most of it has been inspired by jealousy. The current report that the original scheme was invented simply to make fat places for a favored few was characterized as unfounded by leading men of the order.

But it is undeniable that the management at the present time is practically without funds; that $125,000 will be required to complete the main structure, and that after its completion at least $75,000 will be needed annually for its maintenance and the support of its inmates.

There has been expended in the construction of the foundation, the building of roads, and the general improvement of the site, $31,000. Of this sum, $15,000 was subscribed by the generous citizens of Binghamton, who also gave the site of the building, consisting of 100 acres of land. Hence, it may be seen that the association itself has only expended upon the work $15,000, and that it has been nearly four years in getting this sum together.

General Manager S. D. W. Cleveland and the attorney of the association, ex-Assemblyman I. T. Deyo of this city, are very indignant at the reports which had been circulated.

Mr. Cleveland admitted that he considered the laying of the cornerstone last Fall unwise, and that it was done contrary to his advice. He and Attorney Deyo stated that the suspension of work upon the building was in accordance with plans formulated last year, but afterward admitted that lack of funds was the reason for stopping work. They stated that this Summer would be spent in making contracts for the 350 tons of iron and steel and the immense quantities of cut stone, brick, terra cotta, and all other materials which will enter into the construction of the building, and with the placing of these supplies upon the ground before the setting in of Winter. Mr. Cleveland said that 400 or 500 carloads of material would be required.

The General Manager expresses confidence in the ultimate success of the undertaking. He said that he had refused an offer from George O. Garnsey of Chicago, the architect of the building, to furnish sufficient material for the immediate construction of two or three stories at once, the architect having sources to draw on for the material where they might be paid for in the future. Thus far the management has never allowed itself to go in debt to the extent of one dollar, and the offer was refused.

At present the association has between $4,000 and $5,000 tied up in the defunct Merchants' Bank of this city. The membership of the association is growing now at the rate of 150 members per month, and The Commercial Travelers' Magazine, which recently became the property of the association, is a money-making venture. From these sources, with various advertising schemes which have recently been put afloat, it is expected that a sufficient fund will be raised to complete the building by the Fall of 1896.

The fact that there are 430,000 commercial travelers in the United States and that only 6,000 of these have joined the association tells the tale of apathy. If each of these 430,000 traveling men, who might be benefited by the home, would pay $1 and join the association, the beautiful home would be completed and a sufficient fund would be left to provide it with a permanent endowment, the interest upon which would almost, if not quite, support the institution and its beneficiaries.

NEW ARMY REGULATIONS

Revised at Last, and in the Government Printing Office at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Army Regulations have at last been revised and are now being printed at the Government Printing Office. This volume has had more consideration by boards and individual experts than any other work issued by the Government. It has been a subject of discussion for years, owing more to the deliberation of officers than to the fact that any striking changes were to be made in the book.

Such changes as are made relate to the matter of records and reports, which will be of no general interest. They all tend, however, to simplify such matters and to facilitate the disposition of public business, which has been one of the great successes of the Lamont administration. The regulations themselves have been reduced in number and made more compact in form. One change is the reduction in the size of the regimental flag, which hereafter will be 5 feet 6 inches long by 4 feet 4 inches wide, which are better proportions than the old dimensions.

An illustration of the simplified methods adopted by Secretary Lamont is shown in the abandonment of a regulation requiring all officers, active or retired, to report by mail every month to the Adjutant General, the post commander, and the regimental commander their addresses and the nature of their duty. The result is that the mail is freighted with letters of no consequence, many officers retaining their addresses and duties for years at a time. The new regulations provide that a report shall be made to the War Department only on change of address or material change in duty.

Brothers Fight, Spectators Are Hurt.

PETERSBURG, Ind., June 2.—Two brothers named Debal became involved in a quarrel this morning while discussing the coalminers' strike of last Summer, and began shooting at each other with shotguns, which resulted in six persons being wounded. Miss Cora Stanfield, "Jack" Crow, John Hawkins, George Sanders, Albert Debal, and J. Hawkins were injured severely. Hawkins had both eyes shot out and received a charge of shot in his abdomen. He cannot recover.

Decorated Its Founder's Grave.

The members of St. Peter's Catholic Literary Association, Brooklyn, visited Holy Cross Cemetery, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, yesterday afternoon, and the grave of Father Fransioli, the founder of the association, was decorated, as were also the graves of deceased members of the association. Addresses were made by the Rev. P. Walsh, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Astoria, L. I., and Charles S. Weber. The music was furnished by the literary association's glee club.

THE HEAT AT WEST POINT

It Will Not Interfere with the Cadet Examinations.

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE VISITORS

Cadet Gurney, President of the Class of '95, Expected to Hold Third Place in the Graduating Corps.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 2.—The warm wave which has made life almost unbearable here during the past few days shows no sign of abatement. At the service in the Cadet Chapel and Catholic Church the congregations fairly sweltered. The Rev. C. G. O'Keefe of Highland Falls preached to the detachment of Catholic cadets who attend services in the little chapel at the foot of the hill. Prof. Postlethwaite conducted the services in the Cadet Chapel.

Chaplain Postlethwaite read the text, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." The professor, in the course of his remarks, referred to public men of this and former ages, and his opinion is that statesmen and public officials of the present day are far more enlightened and better in every way than their predecessors of a quarter or half a century ago. He touched, also, on patriotism, and reminded the cadets that, as the future protectors and defenders of the country, they should always be an example of the highest type of citizenship.

The Board of Visitors held no formal meeting to-day. Gen. Wheeler, President of the board, attended church, and afterward sat on the hotel porch. Gen. Wheeler was graduated from the Military Academy in '59, and by a singular coincidence, remarked by the General in conversation with friends, his son will be graduated in '95, showing the figures reversed. Gen. Wheeler has been on two previous boards at West Point. He was on the wrong side, and fought bravely for the lost cause. He is a genuine type of the Southern gentleman, and his home, at Wheeler, Ala., is one of the finest in that State.

The usual number of pretty girls have put in an appearance, and Flirtation Walk is well patronized. The private soldiers have found Flirtation Walk so cool and comfortable since the hot weather began that it is said an order had to be issued to prevent them from loitering there on Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday afternoons, at which times the cadets have permission to walk there. The habit of soldiers doffing their uniforms for bicycle suits has also been stopped, and after 9 o'clock no person is permitted to ride a wheel without a light.

One of the funniest sights yesterday, although for a time it looked quite serious, was a young lady on a runaway bicycle, going down hill from the plains to the restaurant. She wore a bloomer suit and a jaunty cap, and had attracted considerable attention during the day. Her brake gave out when half way down the hill, and becoming nervous, she lost her pedals. Down she shot toward the steep precipice overlooking the cavalry barracks. Instead of turning, she made straight for the restaurant, and went plump into the wall. For several minutes girl, bicycle, and bloomers were mixed up in an unrecognizable heap. Several men hastened to her assistance, but she quickly extricated herself from the ruins, and defiantly declined the proffered help. Steel rims proved her salvation. She pulled her wheel into shape, shook out her bloomers, and pedaled up the hill again, none the worse for runaway or mishap.

Five classes will hold reunions at the Military Academy this year. Thirteen surviving members of the class of '55 will be present on the 11th, and that evening dinner will be served in Schofield Hall. The class of '90 will also have a reunion, at which nearly all the members will be present. Col. John M. Wilson, formerly Superintendent at the Military Academy, and now Superintendent of Public Buildings, Washington, is a member of the class of '60. He will be present. The classes of '75 and '80 will meet on the 11th, and the class of '70 on the 12th. The Alumni Association will meet on the afternoon of the 10th, and will have dinner the same evening in Schofield Hall.

The sub-committees of the Board of Visitors were selected yesterday. They are as follows:

On Appointments and Examinations—J. E. Washington, Chairman; Frank P. Blair, Richard M. Venable.

Discipline and Instruction—Major J. M. Wright, R. M. Venable, Sigourney Butler.

Armament and Equipment—Frank P. Blair, J. E. Washington, S. S. Milliken.

Buildings, Grounds, and Lights—S. S. Milliken, J. E. Washington, Dr. Janeway.

Fiscal Affairs—William F. Vilas, Sigourney Butler, S. S. Milliken.

Supplies and Expenditures—Peter Hairston, Frank P. Blair, Major J. M. Wright.

Hygiene and Athletics—Dr. Janeway, Col. Peter Hairston, Major J. M. Wright.

Miscellaneous—Richard M. Venable, William F. Vilas, Dr. Janeway.

The first class will finish Spanish to-morrow.

Dress parade was held at 6:30 o'clock tonight. A large number of spectators were present.

CASTING A LIBERTY BELL FOR RUSSIA

It Will Commemorate the Termination of Serfdom in 1863.

NEWARK, N. J., June 2.—The Columbian Liberty Bell Committee is in receipt of a letter under date of May 18, from Clifton R. Breckinridge, United States Minister to Russia, in which he asks for a full description and photograph of the great Columbian Liberty and Peace Bell for Mr. Berthauld, the Russian artist, who is charged with making a design for the "Bell of Peace" that is to be presented, as the result of a popular movement of the people of Russia, to the people of France.

The Liberty Bell Committee has in course of manufacture two souvenir liberty bells made from the overflow of historical metal from which the great bell was cast. These two bells are to be exact duplicates, and are to be presented, through the President and the Czar, to the peoples of Russia and the United States.

Each bell will bear not only its own special inscription, but a copy of the special inscription upon its companion:

Presented to the People of Russia in Memory of March 3, 1863, and the Termination of Serfdom.

Presented to the People of the United States in Memory of Dec. 18, 1865, and the Official Announcement of the Total Abolition of Slavery.

The bells will be completed in a short time.

St. Gabriel's First Anniversary.

The first anniversary of the consecration of St. Gabriel's Church, in East Thirty-seventh Street, was celebrated yesterday with appropriate services. Bishop John J. Hennessy of Wichita, Kan., was celebrant at the solemn high mass in the morning. Father Charles Colton of St. Stephen's Church was the assistant. The Rev. Dr. W. J. Guinor was deacon. The Rev. Patrick J. Hayes was sub-deacon. The Rev. Edward J. A. Kenny was master of ceremonies.

The Very Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, Provincial of the Jesuits, preached the sermon.

Dr. Doty's Trip to Cuba.

Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New-York, departed yesterday morning for Tampa, Fla., at which point he will take steamer for Havana.

The object of Dr. Doty's visit to the Cuban capital is thoroughly to investigate the methods employed by the Cuban authorities in combating the yellow fever and preventing its reaching this port. He will be gone about ten days.

A Brooklyn Sunday School Parade.

The anniversary of the Eastern District Sunday School Association will take place on Thursday afternoon, and it is expected that fully 25,000 children will be in line. The route of the parade will be from the fountain at Bedford and Division Avenues, along Bedford Avenue to Hewes Street, and back to the fountain, where Mayor Schieren will review the parade.

FIRE CRIPPLES LINDENHURST

The Vulcanite Factory Burned and 200 Employes Left Idle—Several Firemen Injured.

LINDENHURST, L. I., June 2.—The factory of the Vulcanite Manufacturing Company was found to be on fire shortly before noon to-day. The factory was a brick structure, three stories high and 200 feet long.

The entire Fire Department responded to the alarm, and word was sent to Babylon, whose department answered the call for assistance.

The building was all in flames by the time the firemen arrived. For four hours nearly 200 firemen, led by Chiefs Torens and Van Wielden of the Lindenhurst and Babylon Fire Departments, aided by hundreds of the citizens, fought the flames, but to no avail. The fire was the most disastrous in the history of the village, and at one time it was feared that the entire business section of the town would be burned.

While the fire was at its height, Chief Torens led a brigade of firemen into the structure, and narrowly escaped losing his life. He was overcome by the smoke and heat. He was dragged from the building by the firemen.

Firemen Frank and Charles Warta were injured, and were carried out unconscious. Assistant Chief Husch received slight burns.

The loss is estimated at nearly $70,000. Nothing was saved. The insurance was about $40,000.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. The fire under the boiler was put out last night, as it was intended to shut down the factory for two days. The building, which was erected about the time the village was founded, a quarter of a century ago tomorrow, was to a certain extent oil soaked, and it is thought by some that the fire was the result of spontaneous combustion.

The company employed usually about 200 hands.

The safe, which contained a considerable sum of money and the books and papers of the company, is among the ruins, but is believed to be all right.

The President of the company is Thomas W. Porter of Passaic, N. J., and the New-York office is at 17 Thomas Street.

To-day is the annual celebration of the great German holiday, Pfingst Sunday, and while the firemen were fighting the flames, thousands of excursionists and others were in town. Elaborate arrangements had been made for the celebration of the quarter centennial of the founding of the village to-morrow, but the loss of the factory has placed a damper on the fun, and it is doubted now if the programme will be carried out.

FREIGHT TRAINS SMASHED

One Going at Full Speed Crashes into One Standing—Tracks Torn Up and Traffic Delayed.

RYE, N. Y., June 2.—A collision between two freight trains on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road occurred here at 5 o'clock this morning. Eighteen cars loaded with flour, oats, feed, beef, &c., were wrecked, and 200 feet of the tracks were torn up.

The first freight passed the Rye block signal tower and stopped to cool a hot box. When the train started again it parted in the middle, and a brakeman was sent back. Before he had time to get far the Bridgeport special freight, No. 274, came along at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and dashed into the standing cars.

The engineer and fireman jumped, and were uninjured. Their locomotive was completely wrecked. In the caboose of the first train were Conductor Edward Wilson and Brakeman Fred Glover, who were asleep. They were returning to their homes in New-Haven, after a trip, and did not belong to the wrecked train. Wilson received slight scalp wounds, and Glover was taken to the Portchester Hospital, where he had a collar bone set and othoer injuries attended to. Their escape seems miraculous.

The blame for the wreck lies between J. A. Burger, the signal operator at Rye, a new man, only three days at the post, and Operator John P. Carmody at Harrison Station. Burger's signal was set clear for the clear signal. This Carmody denies.

Traffic was interfered with until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when temporary repairs were completed.

NANTUCKET WILL CELEBRATE

A Three Days' Centennial Festival to Commemorate Historical Events.

Nantucket is not a very large place, but it has a history extending back far enough to furnish plenty of material for the centennial celebration which is to be held on the island June 9, 10, and 11 of this year. On June 8, 1795, the name of the town was changed from Sherburne to Nantucket, and nearly 100 years earlier, on June 22, 1695, the county of Nantucket was incorporated; so both events will be commemorated together. All Nantucketers are expected to be present, and people in general are invited to share in the festivities, and the announcement says, "help swell the trumpet note of Nantucket's fame, which has been heard around the world."

A banquet and literary and historical features are being arranged, and much of the unwritten history of the island may be unfolded. A grand ball will be given. Pilgrimages to noted spots will be made. The wigwams of the aborigines—only three were standing in 1795, and the last Indian died in 1822—will be reproduced in miniature attractiveness. Clam bakes and corn roasts will be arranged as in olden times. The whale fishery, in which the old Nantucketers were once in the lead, will be exemplified, and there will be an ancient sheep-shearing festival.

Wendell Macy is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Allen Coffin is the Secretary. Their names give them a right to a leading place in the celebration, for both Macy and Coffin were among "the ten original purchasers" who in 1659, fifty-seven years after Gosnold discovered the island, bought it for £30 and two beaver hats.

CAPT. HOWELL'S TROUBLES

Difficulty in Convincing a Naval Examining Board of His Qualifications.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Capt. J. A. Howell is having difficulty in convincing the Naval Examining Board of his qualifications for advancement to the grade of Commodore, a position vacated by the notorious retirement of Admiral Meade. The trouble encountered by Capt. Howell is not of recent occurrence, and not of his seeking.

It appears that some time ago, when he was in command of a vessel on the European station, in a fleet under Admiral Walker, there was a difference of opinion between those two officers regarding the time of sailing of Howell's ship. The story, which has never been told in an authoritative form, and was never made the subject of official inquiry, despite the request of Capt. Howell, alleges that Walker gave certain orders to Howell, and that the

long front on the easterly side of the campus.

The following notice has been sent to all class Secretaries regarding an important change in the programme for the alumni meeting at Yale commencement: "In connection with the changes in commencement exercises at Yale, the Executive Committee of the alumni has expressed the wish that the speeches in representation of the classes as such be confined to the alumni meeting on Tuesday morning of commencement week. Signed, J. C. Schwab, for the Executive Committee."

The class Secretaries are very much opposed to this change for the reason that the alumni meeting takes place early in the morning and is always attended by a comparatively small number of the alumni. In former years some of the best class speeches were delivered at the alumni dinner on Wednesday afternoon, on which occasion there is always a fuller attendance and much greater interest than at the Tuesday morning meeting. It has been suggested that President Dwight's report could well be omitted from the programme at the dinner. Printed copies could be distributed to the alumni, and the omission of a verbal report would sufficiently reduce the length of Wednesday's programme.

Prof. Schwab said that the change seemed necessary to the committee, as the alumni dinner exercises were becoming altogether too long and tedious. He stated that the Tuesday morning meeting was the proper one for all representative class speeches. Formerly a number of class speeches have been made at both the Tuesday and Wednesday meetings, and this doubled-barreled arrangement does not seem to be for the best interests of all concerned. There are a great many people at the alumni dinner who are not particularly interested in the class speeches. The dinner ought to be distinctly a university affair, while the alumni meeting on Tuesday morning should be distinctively for the alumni as such.

It has been the rule to have speeches by prominent graduates directly after the dinner, and these are of interest to all. But the class speeches which have heretofore been tacked on afterward have lengthened the exercises until 6 o'clock P. M., or after, and do not interest the whole number of those present. It is intended this year to begin the dinner at 1:30 o'clock P. M., instead of 2:30 P. M., as formerly, and to close the exercises at a more reasonable hour.

The class Secretaries believe that the class speeches, or part of them, should come when all the alumni can attend, and it is probable that they will ask to have the old programme restored next year.

The conclusion of the academic year in the Yale Art School last Friday night was marked by an address by Ernest F. Fenollosa on Japanese art, which was followed by a private view of a collection of Japanese prints loaned by Messrs. Howard Mansfield, J. Alden Weir, Addison Van Name, F. W. Williams, O. C. Marsh, and Tozo Takayanagi, numbering about 150 examples of the most famous Japanese artists.

The announcement of prizes at the meeting of the members of the school Friday morning last was as follows: The Alice Kimball English Prize of $50 was awarded to Mabel McIntosh of this city; the Ethel Childs Walker Prize was awarded to Mildred C. Jordan of this city; honorable mention, Harriet A. Hitchcock of Long Meadow, Mass.

The work of the elective classes from the academical department was especially commended as being in advance of any previous exhibition of undergraduate work. The total of students in the school this year was 332, of whom 45 were special art students, 37 from the academical department, and 250 from the Scientific School. There are eleven classes of instruction provided in the Art School, as follows: Antique, portrait, nude, life, still life, anatomy, perspective, composition, sketching, modeling, etching, and the history of art.

A special fellowship prize of $1,500 will be awarded June 1, 1897. Competing students must have been pupils of the Yale School of Fine Arts for at least two years before entering a preliminary concours to be held two months before the final competition; the preliminary concours to consist in making a satisfactory full-length drawing from the nude model. The judges in the final competition will be the Faculty of the Yale School of Fine Arts, and three well-known American artists—two painters and one sculptor.

The fellowship is intended to enable the successful competitor to pass two years in study abroad. Other prizes are offered for competition in regular course for special merit.

INFORMATION ABOUT HARVARD.

Memorial Day Services Held in Sanders's Theatre on Thursday.

CAMBRIDGE, June 2.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Overseers, three appointments with regard to the teaching force of the university were made, which met with particular approval by the students.

Hugo Münsterberg was reappointed to be Professor of Experimental Psychology. He was engaged to come to Harvard from Germany some three years ago. He agreed only to stay for about three years, in order to start the Harvard Psychological Laboratory. He has succeeded in making it the best in the country beyond any doubt, and has materially added to the fame of Harvard as an educational institution. He has found so many friends in this country that he has concluded to accept a permanent appointment. He will take a vacation next year, and will spend it in Germany, settling up his affairs and studying there.

Another popular appointment was that of Samuel Williston to be full Professor of Law. He has only been an assistant professor, but has been regarded by the students as one of the best exponents of the law in the Law School.

George P. Baker was promoted to an assistant professorship in English. He has steadily worked his way up to this point. He had a great deal to do with the production of the English play in March.

The Sargent Prize, $100, for the best metrical version of the sixteenth epode of Horace has been awarded to James Edward Gregg, '97, of Colorado Springs, Col. Gregg is a student of the classics and one of the best scholars in the class.

The quinquennial catalogue of the Law School will appear June 25. From 1833 to 1851 a catalogue of former members of the school was issued triennially, in imitation of the regular academic triennial catalogue. From 1851 to 1890 only one catalogue was issued. That was in 1858.

The preparation of the first quinquennial catalogue was suggested by the formation of the Harvard Law School Association in 1885. This catalogue contained a list of all the officers of instruction and government of the school since its foundation, and as complete a list as could be obtained of former students, with the degrees and address at place and date of death. Since that time a large number of omissions have been filled, so that the book is well-nigh perfect. This edition has been prepared by the Librarian of the Law School, Mr. Arnold.

The Memorial Day services at Sanders Theatre, in honor of the Harvard men who met their deaths in the war, were the most impressive ever held at Harvard. President Eliot presided. Judge Holmes, the speaker of the occasion, delivered a stirring address on patriotism and the joys of self-sacrifice for one's country. As the hero of his father's "My Hunt After the Captain," as well as for his own personality, he was received with a perfect storm of applause by the 1,500 or more who were present. A prominent feature of the services was the singing of the Glee Club of over sixty voices, members past and present of the Glee Club, led by C. Osgood, '66, of Boston.

Two members of the senior class have received important appointments to teach next year. Ralph Curtis Ringwalt of Mount Vernon, Ohio, has been made an instructor at Columbia College, which will teach argumentation, writing, and speaking there and in Barnard College. Edward Henry Warren of Worcester, Mass., has been called to New-York University, where he will teach history, economics, and sociology.

For a senior to receive appointments to teach in a big college is something remarkable. It speaks well for the ability of each of these two men. It is rather remarkable that both have been on teams which have been victorious over Yale in debate, and made their reputations by that means.

Following is the list of seniors who have been appointed to speak at commencement: Carleton Eldredge Noyes of Cambridge; subject, "Literature and Life."

Arthur Stanwood Pier of Pittsburg, Penn.; subject, "Rise and Fall of New Rome."

John C. Rowe of South Bethlehem, N. Y.; subject, "Should the Municipal Franchise be Placed on a Property Basis?"

Robert Walcott of Cambridge; subject, "The Present Tendency Toward City Parks."

Townsend Walsh of Albany, N. Y.; subject, "The Irishman in Recent Fiction."

Max Benshimol of Roxbury will deliver the Latin salutatory.

Edward P. McClennen of Wrentham, Mass., will speak the Law School part.

The Harvard Crimson and The News, the two college daily publications, have now existed side by side for a year. The News was an upstart, but has made a hot fight for popularity. It is not by any means established as yet, but purposes to live out at least one more year. It has settled in roomy new quarters just opposite the college library. The Crimson also comes out with the announcement that next year it will occupy one of the most spacious and elegant offices in the neighborhood of the college. The fight between the two papers has resulted in making the Harvard daily papers the best college papers in the country.

PRINCETON'S SESQUICENTENNIAL

Committees Appointed to Celebrate It —Commencement News.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 2.—The last week has been a busy one among undergraduates at Princeton. The examinations for the second term of the year among the three lower classes are in progress, and will last another week. The seniors have finished their examinations, and are now given a ten days' relief from college work, but this time is all needed for the manifold preparations for the annual commencement exercises, which begin on Saturday, June 8, and continue through Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

It is expected that this commencement will surpass all former efforts, both in the graduating exercises of the senior class and in the various reunions and annual meetings of the alumni, who will come back to their alma mater on this occasion.

Arrangements are already under way to hold reunions by the following classes: '35, '45, '55, '65, '70, '75, '80, '85, '89, '90, '92, '93, and '94.

The banquet of the Southern Club, which was held the last week, was a success, and will doubtless lead to others of a similar nature being held by other sectional clubs.

Among those present were A. A. Brownlee, '89; J. D. Simmons, '95, Sem.; John W. Garrett, '95; Horatio Garrett, '95; Brady, '95; Lord, '95; Slidell, '95; Cooke, '95; La Fetra, '95; Offut, '95; Barrett, '96; Clay, '96; Pierce, '96; Henshaw, '96; Johnston, '96; Small, '96; Wilkins, '97; Leopold, '97; Elliott, '97; Craig, '97; Milloch, '98; Witherspoon, '98, Tully, '98; Gross, '98, and Troutman, '98.

Considerable interest is already being manifested in the approaching sesquicentennial celebration of the founding of Princeton College, the arrangements for which have been placed in the hands of Prof. Andrew F. West of the Department of Latin Language and Literature.

In accordance with a report made by the Faculty Committee the Trustees of the college have decided upon Thursday, Oct. 22, 1896, as the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary day, since the first charter of the institution was granted on Oct. 22, 1746.

These modes or celebration have been determined upon: An impressive academic festival will be held, an effort to raise a large endowment will be made and the university title will be formally assumed.

To carry out these projects, the Board of Trustees has appointed three committees, one of which is to examine the legal question connected with the assumption of the university title; a second to organize and execute the academic festival, and a third to secure the necessary endowments.

The main burden of the work in preparation for this anniversary celebration will fall upon the Committees on the Celebration and on the Endowment. Charles E. Green, '60, of Trenton, has been appointed Chairman of the Scientific Committee, and James W. Alexander, '60, of New-York, Chairman of the Endowment Committee. President Patton will serve on both committees, and Prof. West unites in himself the Secretaryship of the two committees. The Secretary has now gotten the work of the two committees well under way, and it is expected that definite arrangements for the prosecution of the preliminaries of the celebration will be made at the meeting of the committees to be held on June 10, during Commencement Week.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., June 2.—Thomas Osborne gave the last of his series of lectures on Wagner Tuesday evening in Music Hall.

At the annual business meeting of the Phoenix Literarum Societas Wednesday evening the following officers were elected: President—Miss Wilkison, '96; Vice Presidents—Miss Williams, '96; Secretary—Miss Ankeney, '97; Treasurer—Miss Roberts, '97; Librarian—Miss Gardner, '96; Marshal—Miss Sherer, '96; Usher—Miss Howell, '96. The Societas has recently been incorporated under the laws of New-York State. The following were elected to act as Trustees of the corporation for the following year: Miss Wilkison, '96; Miss Williams, '96; Miss Gardner, '96; Miss Ankeney, '97, and Miss Roberts, '97.

The class of '98 entertained the upperclass men by a moonlight ride on the steamer Agnes of Cayuga Friday evening. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. Waters, the honorary member of '98.

The programme for Commencement Week is as follows:

Sunday, June 9—Baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Theodore T. Munger of New-Haven, Conn., 7:30 P. M.

Monday, June 10—Students' recital, 3 P. M.; President's reception, 8 to 11 P. M.

Tuesday, June 11—Ivy exercises, 9:30 A. M.; meeting of the Alumnae Association, 11 A. M.; class day exercises, 4 P. M.; piano recital by Mr. Xaver Scharwenka, 8 P. M.

Wednesday, June 12—Commencement exercises, with address before the graduating class by Mr. H. W. Mabie of New-York City, 11:30 A. M.

George R. Peck to be Orator.

George R. Peck of Chicago has been selected to deliver the oration at the commencement exercises of the University of Virginia. The late E. B. Washburne was the only man in the West who was ever thus honored before Mr. Peck. Heretofore it has fallen to the East and South. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Grover Cleveland, and Chauncey M. Depew have been orators at the old university, whose history is a part of that of the Government. Mr. Peck's masterful oration on Lincoln, a few months ago, attracted attention, and the proffer was made to him to go to the University of Virginia in June, which he has accepted.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Held in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

9—Jamieson vs. Finsley. 65—Bolles vs. Outing Company. 86—Rivinus vs. Longford. 101—Leverich vs. Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company. 110—Hackettstown National Bank vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 111—First National Bank of Morristown vs. same. 112—Audsley vs. The Mayor, &c. 85—United States vs. Zabriskie. 109—Farrel Foundry and Machine Company vs. Sturges.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Follett, and Parker, JJ. The court will convene at 10:30 A. M. for the purpose of hearing motions only. The calendar of non-enumerated motions will be called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Hexter. 2—Southern National Bank vs. Mallett. 3—Charles vs. Barnum. 4—Eiser vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company.

Class IV.—5—Heerlig vs. Schun. 6—Nolte vs. Adam. 7—Allen vs. Blumenskil. 8—Aufenanger vs. Aufenanger. 9—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Baker. 10—Holbrook vs. Cohmers. Class VI.—11—Sanfield vs. Sanfield.

Class VII.—12—Devlin vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 13—Van Dyke vs. same. 14—McGovern vs. Yule. 15—Delafon vs. Yule. 16—Polhemus vs. Rosswog.

Class IX.—17—Matter of Frick. 19—Goode vs. Brown. 20—Fossette vs. Brown. 21—Lewis vs. Scandinavian and Finlander Emigrant Company. 22—Flannagan vs. The Mayor. 23—Overton vs. Barclay. 24—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 25—Landgraff vs. Simpson. 26—Schlesinger vs. Crosby. 27—Callahan vs. Doht. 28—Matter of Board of Fire Commissioners, (in re 138th Street.) 29—Matter of Board of Fire Commissioners, (in re Tremont Avenue.) 30—Gedney vs. Gedney. 31—Goulding vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 32—Miller vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 33—Bank of British North America vs. Boyle. 34—Pricket vs. Fricket. 35—Lyle vs. Little. 36—Smith vs. D'Auxy. 37—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 38—Rosenfeld vs. Phipp. 39—Trowbridge vs. Clark. 40—Dater vs. Dater. 41—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank. 42—Rottmann vs. Benson. 43—Beltalve vs. Williams. 44—Hand vs. Higson. 45—Matter of Higson. 46—Matter of O'Neill. 47—Matter of Ray. 48—Manus vs. Reynolds.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Demurrers.—220—Sprague Elevated Railway and Motor Company vs. Dunham. 224—Complete Elevated Construction Company vs. Smith, Gray & Co. 236—Mayor, &c., vs. Bannon. 252—Waddington vs. Wiechers. 253—Same vs. Wiechers. 254—Same vs. Kirstein. 257—Ernst vs. New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. 259—Cope vs. Holt. 260—Elsner vs. Elsner. 261—Sprague Elevated Railway and Motor Company vs. Newcombe. 262—Hussey vs. Comfort. 268—Sprague Elevated Railway and Motor Company vs. Hayward. 264—Chapuis vs. Mathot. 265—Dominguiz vs. Meyer. 266—Thomas vs. Thomas. 267—Little vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 268—Gans vs. Williams. 269—National Wall Paper Company vs. Gaib. 270—Sprague Elevated Railway and Motor Company vs. Steubenville Street Railway. 271—Bousard vs. Patrick. 272—Same vs. same. 278—Sprague Elevated Railway and Motor Company vs. Kelly. 274—National Wall Paper Company vs. Gabb. 275—Sprague Elevated Railway and Motor Company vs. Speir. 276—Board of Home Missions vs. Mayor, &c. 107—Kelly vs. Oriental Construction Company. 219—Ehrel vs. Bender.

Divorce.—1197—Phillips vs. Phillips. 3006—Thompson vs. Thompson. 3013—Hanby vs. Hanby. 2480—McGee vs. McGee. 3097—Schnyder vs. Schnyder. 3069—Finkelstein vs. Finkelstein. 3012—Schultz vs. Schultz. 2764—Beane vs. Beane. 3083—Fricke vs. Fricke. 3084—Chambers vs. Chambers. 3085—Greig vs. Greig. 3086—Smith vs. Smith. 3087—Belyea vs. Belyea. 3088—Ruthburg vs. Ruthburg. 3089—Olsen vs. Olsen. 3090—Canning vs. Canning. 3091—Noble vs. Noble. 3092—Pflugl vs. Pflugl. 3093—Silverman vs. Silverman. 3094—Naif vs. Naif. 3095—Krey vs. Krey. 3096—Cronheim vs. Cronheim. 3097—Mills vs. Mills. 3098—La Ceca vs. La Ceca.

Law and Fact.—2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2639—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 227—Fera vs. Taylor. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2313—Ross vs. State Trust Company of New-York. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day Calendar.—Called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 6585—Henefy vs. Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 1486—Friendship Manufacturing Company vs. Rohde. 8590—Holmann vs. The Mayor, &c. 2121½—Garbowsky vs. Cohen. 3300—Paine vs. Press Publishing Company. 2036—Wilhelm vs. Federgreen. 2770—Fisk vs. New-York Press Company. 3377—Schaefer vs. Gutman. 3240—Cohen vs. State Investment Company. 6523—Bradley vs. Second Avenue Railway Company. 6621—Borrelli vs. Abbot-Katz Brewing Company. 6674—McGrath vs. Kerwin. 2042—Guichard vs. Newstead. 3282—Lehman vs. John Anderson Company. 3306—Bain vs. Kane. 3307—Same vs. same. 2672—Tracy vs. Walsh. 3193—Donnelly vs. Brooklyn and Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 6325—De Leon vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2901—Young vs. Billyeald. 835—Hollins vs. Hubbard. 2939—Fischer vs. Fischer. 3345—Garbacewski vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3600.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Paterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term. Will meet today to hand down decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Giegerich, J.—Held in Superior Court, Equity Term room. Calendar for June called at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Calendar for June called at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I. Bookstavers. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

Matter of unsafe building 2,042 Third Avenue. 1585—Stroebel vs. The Mayor, &c. 1518—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2855—Fordham vs. McClellan. 1538—Harrison vs. Dwyer. 1639—Shea vs. Buchanan. 1650—Lyons vs. Ayer. 1652—Ransom vs. Williams. 1444—Brown vs. Belloni. 1483—Gilbertson vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1486—Cohen vs. Wronkow. 1506—Davis vs. New-York Recorder Company. 1507—Parrish vs. same. 1509—Schneider vs. Holman. 1449—Fagen vs. Schwabeland. 670—Long vs. Butler. 1390—Tweedy vs. United Life Insurance Company. 179—Palmeter vs. Beadleston. 2886—Sickel vs. Beckman. 1346—Silk vs. Dickinson. 2933—White vs. Hunsfurter. 975—Pfeifer vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 884—Frankford vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1407—Plattner vs. same. 576—Cassidy vs. Westcott Express Company. 1354—Hupman vs. Brann. 1435—Dooley vs. O'Gorman. 718—Vanderpoel vs. Gorman. 1410—Ballard vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Tern—Part II.—Prior, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Freedman, P. J.; McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ.—Calendar for June called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Demurrers.—373—Clark vs. Warner. 374—Roldan vs. Power. 375—Clark vs. Warner. 376—Roldan vs. Power. 377—Lesser vs. Holden.

Law and Fact.—795—Aitken vs. Aitken. 764—Turk vs. Langer. 740—Lynch vs. Lynch. 490—Young vs. Young. 768—Greenfarb vs. Greenfarb. 848—Bechtle vs. Davis. 1432—Davis vs. Wertheimer. 72—Hones vs. Hones. 859—Roode vs. Roode. 862—A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Co. vs. Dryer. 897—Lutz vs. Lutz. 822—Hallarn vs. Hallarn. 780—Bentley vs. Bentley. 506—Wells vs. Higgi. 346—Conner vs. Conner. 1078—Blaisdell vs. Price. 6—Warner. 847—Cohen vs. Platt. 872—Klavonsky vs. Klavonsky. 812—Rasines vs. Prague. 874—Borowitz vs. Borowitz. 875—McLoughlin vs. McLoughlin. 729—Carroll vs. Carroll. 877—Migney vs. Migney. 526—Citroen vs. Simmons. 868—Russ vs. Stratton. 878—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 879—Gruber vs. Gruber. 898—Carcena vs. Carcena. 899—Simmons vs. Simmon. 902—Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company vs. De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company. 905—Kreizer vs. Kreizer. 906—Queckberner vs. O'Connor. 907—Hughes vs. Huyler. 909—Wilson vs. Taller. 910—Jenks vs. Smith. 911—Simon vs. Simon. 912—Fischer vs. Gunn. 913—Frings vs. Frings. 917—Jacobs vs. Jacobs. 918—Rozles vs. Rozles. 926—Sesposito vs. Sesposito. 921—Drescher vs. Drescher.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

978—Contested will of Robert L. Darragh.

Issues of Fact.—207—John Connor. 210—Patrick Daly. 208—Margaret Creamer. 205—Filipo Posito.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Patrick Crome, Sarah E. Dogget, Arthur M. Wellington, Isaac G. Goldstein, James Clark.

At 2 P. M.—Cora S. Talboys, Zefa Heyward, Franklin Darracott, Emil Kanter, Harry Spencer Cram.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills.—988—Augustus M. Purdy. 1047—Joseph Beesley. 1051—Peter Kilkenny. 1033—Patrick Crowe. 1010—Frederick M. Somers. 1023—Charles I. Fagan. 1059—Sarah Ethel. John Bee. James Reilly. 1062—John Harspool. 1065—Catharine M. Morrison. 1066—Frank T. Quackenbush. 1067—Wellington Black. 1068—Bridget Mulligan. 1069—Theodore Bartlett. 1070—Bartholomew Skaats. 1071—Elizabeth L. Strong. 1072—John McKeever. 1073—Kaspar Wittendorfer. 1074—Mary Esther Haines.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Fitzsimmons, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M.

1774—Nulty vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1310—Weil vs. Herter. 1387—Heuchenderfer vs. Schweltzer. 1627—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Hassell. 1659—Scott vs. Wiesburg Home for Aged. 1695—Goldstein vs. Shapiro. 1308—Eastmans Company vs. Weinstock. 515—Dempsey vs. Baldwin. 1704—Nagel vs. Reinmiller. 1822—Rosenfofski vs. Berman. 1765—Sachs vs. Ritter. 1725—Stegerer vs. Quick. 1423—Cone vs. Herbst. 3796—Simmons vs. Newcombe. 42724—Levy vs. Kottman. 2000—Lockwood vs. Levy. 1817—Maroni vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2705—Antonowsky vs. Ablowich. 1639—Fried vs. Pehlman. 4229—Schmidt vs. Bolen. 1675—Williams vs. National Fire Insurance Company. 1382—Enders vs. Rambur. 1583—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. Bradshaw. 1613—Conkling vs. Dempsey. 3440—Goble vs. Paneth. 1700—Ransom vs. Wheelwright. 1679—Stern vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1701—Solomon vs. Connor. 1705—Hall vs. Crenshaw. 4243—Dreelan vs. Dreelan. 2005—Carey vs. Pratt. 2008—Sibo vs. Day. 2013—Chawick vs. Fisher. 1689—Abbey vs. Thompson. 2016—Chapman vs. Derrick and Wrecking Company. 2019—Sillimian vs. Lang vs. Clelland. 334—Kidney vs. Mc-Grath. 1655—West vs. O'Neill. 3979—Sachs vs. Tamsen. 1726—Stein vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1625—Taylor vs. Bryant. 375—Strobridge Lithographing Company vs. Hart. 698—Ehret vs. Raub. 216—Louis vs. Cohen. 584—Dunham vs. McClelland. 1600—Abrahams vs. Gertner. 1674—McCoy vs. Crane. 1422—Zavers vs. Cohen. 1728—Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Company vs. Colleran. 1724—Russell vs. Moore. 1783—Curtin vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, C. J.—Held in Room 21, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M.

3818—Goodman vs. Tamsen. 1342—New-Jersey Foundry and Machine Company vs. Moore. 1965—Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company vs. Tamsen. 3153—Dobson vs. Sexton. 3154—Same vs. same. 3151—Curran vs. same. 3152—Goddard vs. same. 1808—Lowenstein vs. Deitz. 1814—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. White. 1577—Plank vs. Lewis. 1637—Devoy vs. Arcutt. 1030—Wolf vs. Henken. 1809—Clary vs. Lavelle. 1848—Durland's Riding Academy vs. Nichols. 252—Rosenbaum vs. Cohen. 627—Park vs. Steiner. 1870—Houghton vs. Schriver. 1861—Higgins vs. Leatham. 1882—Van Blerkon vs. Kuchmann. 2030—Wiedershall vs. Loutenberg. 2021—Jordan vs. Bausher. 1894—Kraus vs. Kan. 2051—Raphael vs. Zimmerman. 1825—Manhalter vs. Cohen. 1871—Conroy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1893—Ruess vs. Fish. 1896—Runk vs. Harding. 1968—Seward vs. Abel. 1969—Lollo vs. Weymann. 1970—Sickels vs. H. P. Benswager Company. 1972—Rochester Breweing Company vs. Fox. 1976—Sciarri vs. Breglia. 1977—Clemmons vs. Flack. 1979—Sedliczek vs. Kopetsky. 1991—Blumberg vs. Murphy. 1994—Egan vs. Terwilliger. 2010—Carey vs. Moog. 2067—Wolz vs. Vause. 1810—Morris vs. Eldridge. 1579—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company vs. Fine. 1542—Barnum vs. Pharmacy. 1792—Vought vs. De Voc. 2060—Day vs. Rushworth. 1820—Kayser vs. Church. 1555—Hannaker vs. Wirth. 268—Strobridge Lithographing Company vs. Harrmann. 267—Same vs. Kiralfy. 390—Housah vs. Luce. 1525—Hoyt vs. Neftel. 1571—Delavergne Refrigerating Machine Company vs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M.

1366—Strauss vs. Runkel. 3900—Fromme vs. Gray. 2110—Fischard vs. Volkhardt. 2114—Baker vs. Hoag. 1574—Waffel vs. United States Grand Lodge, B. A. 571—Dattelbaum vs. Rabiner. 2102—Latner vs. Lavinitzky. 2115—Rejan vs. Fisa. 2122—Tohalt vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1465—Rosenbaum vs. same. 1591—Price vs. Mass. 1195—Chapin vs. The L. Candee Company. 1935—Gleason vs. Babcod. 1845—Sickels vs. Seddon. 2077—Mac-Evoy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2086—Miller vs. American Transfer Company. 607—Benig vs. Haskell. 487—Bunn vs. Kuschensky. 3594—Little vs. Halstead. 966—Solomon vs. Blum. 1537—Pruden vs. Hartwell. 1444—Kilpatrick vs. Brushold. 1445—Same vs. same. 1506—Baruch vs. Everard. 4484½—Ferguson vs. Ehret. 1957—Browning vs. Browning. 4287—Ostheim vs. Abraham. 2070—Wright vs. Morgan. 2083—Mack vs. Stenfield. 2001—Kern vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2099—De Revera vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 2101—Greise vs. Van Schaick. 506—Frank vs. Rabiner. 1495—Horner vs. Freund. 185—Weber vs. Wagener. 283—Clemmons vs. Bowman. 2106—Mill vs. Johnson. 2119—McGlone vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2120—Murphy vs. same. 2124—Stimmel vs. Swan. 2131—Well vs. Lissner. 2138—Phillips vs. O'Shinsky. 2136—Hart vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 2137—Henrici vs. Loewenstein. 2138—Koch vs. Lumley. 2140—Armour vs. Baiz. 2144—Hoffman vs. Lowenstein. 1941—J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. Cummings. 95—Skedelsky vs. Malkin. 1567—Lauter vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes.—4066—Ecson vs. Weber. 3207—Cooper vs. Oatman. 4351—Brady vs. Fitzpatrick. 4371—Rion vs. Zelmer. 4035—Krogan vs. Hechi. 4288—Dowling vs. Clark. 4350—Myers vs. Hollis. 4011—Uhle vs. Indelli. 4052—Munson vs. New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company. 3608—Westhelmer vs. Lauppe. 4121—Rosenfeld vs. Reed. 4378—Robertson vs. Bolinch. 4320—Murray Hill Bank vs. Purcell. 3361—Marks vs. Kaufman. 4382—Stimson vs. Malcolm. 4391—Steinhardt vs. McCaffrey. 4403—Pope vs. Nolan. 2742—Fingerland vs. Schreiber. 4373—Same vs. Goodman. 4427—Renrif vs. Stern. 4080—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Carter. 4440—Heymann vs. Atlas Distilling Company. 4418—Lynch vs. Grenholm. 4328—W. Watson, Devoe & C. and Reynolds Company vs. McMaster.

Equity and Non-Jury Case.—166—Bennett vs. Slawson.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2150.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. District Attorney Fellows, Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Weeks, and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for the People.

1—William McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—George Bird. 2—Edward Smith. 3—William Johnson. 4—Charles Robinson. 5—William Turner. 6—Charles Kelly. 7—Henry Hughes and Edward Brodley. 8—William Mahoney. 9—Charles Litterer and William Murphy. 10—James McCarthy. 11—Abraham Isaacs. 12—Thomas Conohour. 13—James F. Delaney.

Pleadings.—1—Walter S. Langerman. 2—George H. La Porte. 3—Adolph Binenfeld. 4—Henry Schulz. 5—Ludwig Weiss. 6—William D. Faulhober. 7—Franklin Schanbacker. 8—Joseph Bochm. 9—Hubert McKiernan. 10—William Wallace. 11—Leo Richter. 12—Gaetano D. Amia. 13—Abraham Rosenblum. 14—Bernard Mayer and Henry Rosenfeld. 15—John J. Symes. 16—Richard Katz. 17—Seraphio Arteaga. 18—Joseph Greenburg. 19—Hong Chong. 20—Charles Gong. 21—Thomas Dwyer. 22—Charles Graban. 23—Samuel W. Ehrich and Julius S. Ehrich. 24—George A. Heath and Clarkson Cowl. 25—Clarkson B. Webster and Isidor Straus. 26—John Flanagan. 27—The International Society of Hotel Employes of America, a corporation.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—John McKenna and William R. Blakeman. 2—James Burke. 3—Andrea Cuonia. 4—Charles Van Oman. 5—Frederick Brown. 6—Max Orliner. 7—Arthur Moore. 8—Jacob Lang. 9—Otto Steiner. 10—Tillie Taylor. 11—Annie Zachariasen. 12—Edward H. Horner. 13—William H. Fox. 14—Bernard Gallagher. 15—John Barber. 16—Antonio Morrone.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Martine for the People.

1—Newton Whitehead.

Referee Apointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Krug vs. Krug—James J. Neaiis.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Matter of Catholic Publication Society Company—William Angelo.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—John Hennessey vs. William B. Frink—William P. Allen.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J. Part II.—Gaynor, J.

1242—McGrath vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1030—Hannagan vs. Union Warehouse Company. 1151—Wardner vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1231—Smith vs. Farley. 516—Eble vs. Holck. 747—Van Liew vs. Pratt. 1769—Reilly vs. Atlas Iron Company. 939—Wilbridge vs. Martin. 1040—Noland vs. Davis. 1434—Gray vs. Burke. 1086—Kelly vs. National Lead Company. 1235—Banahan vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 1279—Pilcher vs. Levine. 590—Ekendahl vs. Hayes. 440—Craig vs. Lack. 959—Kessler vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1280 and 1281—Garretts & Hahn vs. Palm's Spectacle Company. 1154—Well vs. Green. 1123—Ault vs. Fraternal Union. 1223—Benedetto vs. Long Island Railroad. 1191—Demes vs. Long Island Railroad. 919—Smith vs. General Fire Company. 1234—Avenius vs. Second Avenue Railroad. 1199—Lattman vs. Levy. 1249—O'Malley vs. Metropolitan Railway. 977—Murphy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1188—Huber vs. Levi. 1204

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Advances in Securities Despite the Heat and Holidays.

BETTER BUSINESS SHOWN IN DEALINGS

Dullness in the Latter Half of the Week Furnished No Incentive for Bear Operations—Some Changes in Quotations.

SATURDAY—P. M.

Figures tell the best possible story of the week's markets. They explain why the bears fear to put out contracts for the short account, although the dullness induced by a midweek holiday here, by the Whitsuntide rest in London, and by the extraordinarily hot weather furnished temptations to lower the plane of prices, such as are not usually resisted. Professional feeling is not slow to rush toward pessimism, and the impulse often takes the form of recklessness. With half of the week given over to the professional element, declines from top prices were insignificant. Some advances were scored in that time. The movement which gave the market tone until Wednesday thus leaves a distinct impress of improvement, and comparisons between Saturdays make a showing so favorable as to leave no doubt of permanent stability in prices.

The bond list is the best indicator of actual feeling. Advances among the most active bonds were 1 per cent. for Chesapeake and Ohio 5s, 1¾ per cent. for Burlington 4s, Nebraska division; 1 per cent. for Mobile and Ohio 4s, 1 per cent. for Oregon Short Line 6s, 1½ per cent. for Southern Railroad 5s, and 1⅜ per cent. for Wabash seconds. Brooklyn Elevated firsts gained 4 per cent., the seconds gained 3⅜ per cent., and Union Elevated firsts gained 1⅜ per cent. Declines, excepting when special causes operated, as explained in current reports, were only fractional.

In stocks, Southern Pacific gained 2½ per cent., Pacific Mail gained 1⅝ per cent., touching 30 for the first time in many months; New-York and New-England gained 2 per cent., Mobile and Ohio gained 2 per cent., Long Island Traction gained 3 per cent., Colorado Fuel and Iron gained 1½ per cent., Minneapolis and St. Louis gained 5 per cent., and Alton and Terre Haute made a leap of 10 per cent. The Grangers and coal stocks held their own, or were changed only slightly. Among the industrials, Sugar lost only ½, tobacco gained 1¼, General Electric gained 2½, Lead gained 1⅜, and Linseed Oil gained 1⅛, and Rubber gained 6⅜ per cent.

One of the down-town news agencies has compiled a table of comparisons in prices of staples and stocks, beginning with the adjournment of Congress and ending with Wednesday last. July wheat in that time advanced 24 cents per bushel, corn 9½ cents per bushel, cotton 1 11-16 cents per pound, leather 4½ cents per pound, hides 3 cents per pound, pig iron from $10.50 to $11.25, petroleum certificates 55 cents, and copper 1 cent per pound.

Twenty active stocks advanced in that period an average of $8.43 per share, and industrial stocks averaged an advance of $9.08 per share. Bank clearances showed increases of from 8.7 per cent. for the week ending May 2, compared with the corresponding week of last year, to 25.5 per cent. for the week ending May 25, using a similar comparison. In the last week bank clearings increased, by comparison, 18.7 per cent. among city banks and 20 per cent. among outside banks.

Railroad earnings are expected to show decreases at this time of year, business usually running light until crops begin to move. The rule is not working well this year, for increases are reported. They are not large, but since decreases are due, reports are encouraging.

Erie's default on its 5 per cent. bonds made certain what had long seemed unavoidable. So well assured of this result had operators been that when it was announced the stock advanced. The market had completely discounted it. New-York Susquehanna and Western suffered in the market on reports of a possible default on the bonds of one of its leased lines. The interest was duly paid. Mobile and Ohio enjoyed a late advance, due to an arrangement for the sale of $1,250,000 4 per cent. bonds at 65, to relieve the company's floating debt. The sharp advance in Rubber, for causes explained in midweek, and the prospect of a reorganization of Cordage, whose securities have long worked against the current in prices, filled out the notable events of the week.

The bank statement indicates a condition usual between the Spring and Fall seasons, when money flows to this centre from the interior. Loaning rates thus naturally declined. Some firmness has appeared in rates for foreign exchange, but there seems no likelihood of pronounced movement in either direction in the near future. They are still well below the point at which gold would go abroad, even if rates were unprotected by the bond syndicate. Unless signs point erroneously and habitual conditions fail to operate, the next strong impulse to exchange will be given by the crop movement, which will call for gold from Europe. Bankers feel confident that, meanwhile, demands on this country by Europe will be met by the continued absorption there of American securities.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing June 2. 1894.
Alton & Terre Haute	66	54½	..
American Cottor Oil	29	26¾	26⅞
American Cotton Oil pf	76	74⅜	66
*American Sugar Refining	118⅝	110	104½
*American Sugar Ref. pf	120¼	99½	94½
American Tobacco	117	114	82½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé	8⅞	7½	7⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	63⅜	62¼	72
*Bay State Gas	22⅜	21	..
Brunswick Company	3⅜	3¼	..
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts	22	22	..
Canada Southern	53⅜	53¼	49¼
Canadian Pacific	53	52¾	..
Central Pacific	18½	18½	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅜	25⅞	17⅜
Chicago Gas	73½	73½	75¾
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55⅝	53	52
Chicago & East. Ill. pf	102	101	..
Chicago & Northwestern	109¼	97¾	108½
Chicago & N. W. pf	145	145	..
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	82	80⅜	77¾
C., C., C. & St. L	45	43⅜	36
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	89½	89½	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68⅝	66¼	58⅞
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf	121	120⅜	119
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	70¼	68¼	67½
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	10⅜	8¾	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	25½	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal	9¼	8½	..
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26⅞	25¼	17
Consolidated Gas Co	145¾	144	134
Delaware & Hudson	132	129⅜	132
Delaware, Lack. & West	162¾	160¼	160⅞
Denver & Rio Grande	16¾	15¾	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¼	47	29½
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	10	9½	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	40	40	..
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	21½	19¼	24
*Duluth, S. S. & A	6	6	..
Ed. Ill. Ill. of N. Y	99½	99	..
Erie Tel. & Tel	57⅜	57⅜	..
Flint & P. M	16¼	15¾	..
Flint & P. M. pf	45	43	..
General Electric	35⅞	33¾	35⅜
Great Northern pf	128	128	..
Illinois Central	95½	90	90
Iowa Central	10⅜	9⅜	9¾
Laclede Gas	32¾	30	..
Laclede Gas pf	91	88½	..
Lake Erie & Western	25½	23⅜	..
Lake Erie & Western pf	83	80	66½
Lake Shore	146½	146	130⅜
*Long Island Traction	11¾	8⅞	14⅞
Louisville & Nashville	59¼	57¼	44½
L., N. A. & C	10⅜	9⅞	..
L., N. A. & C. pf	28¾	27¾	28
Manhattan Con	116¾	112⅜	116½
*Metropolitan Traction	94½	94¼	..
Mexican Central	12⅞	12⅜	..
Mexican National ctfs.	2⅞	2⅜	..
Michigan Central	100⅞	99¾	96
M. & St. L., all as. pd.	38	38	..
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	66¾	65	..
M. & St. L.	18¾	16⅝	..
M. & St. L. 1st pf	85	83¼	..
M. & St. L. 2d pf	46½	44½	..
Minnesota Iron	60	60	..
Missouri Pacific	29⅜	27⅞	27½
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	17½	16⅜	..
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pf	32⅞	31¾	..
Mobile & Ohio	27	23	..
*National Lead Co	36¼	34	39⅝
*National Lead Co. pf	89¼	88½	84
National Linseed Oil	20½	18	19
National Starch 1st pf	53	53	..
National Starch 2d pf	32	29¼	..
New-Jersey Central	102¼	100½	106
New-York Central	102¼	101	98
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	45¾	42⅞	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	17¾	17	14
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	72	72	66
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	31¾	31	..
N. Y., Lake Erie & West	13½	10	13⅜
N. Y., Sus. & Western	12½	9¼	15
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	35	28¼	40
Norfolk & Western	4¾	4	..
Norfolk & Western pf	16¼	15	..
North American	6	5¾	4
Northern Pacific	6¾	5¾	4¼

	June 1, '95.	May 25, '95.	June 2, '94.
Loans	$502,068,600	$500,068,700	$464,993,600
Specie	70,041,000	69,584,400	99,018,600
Legal t'd'rs.	112,137,600	110,866,600	121,981,100
Net D'p'ts.	566,220,400	561,903,400	572,138,400
Circulation.	13,256,200	13,321,400	9,933,600

The following shows the relation between the reserves and liabilities:

	June 1, '95.	May 25, '95.	June 2, '94.
Specie	$70,041,000	$69,584,400	$99,018,600
Legal t'd'rs.	112,137,600	110,866,600	121,981,100
Total reserve.	$182,778,600	$180,451,000	$220,999,700
Reserve required	141,557,350	140,875,850	143,034,600
Excess above legal requirements.	$41,221,250	$39,975,150	$77,965,100

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$41,221,250	1893	$4,912,125
1894	77,965,100	1889	14,605,650
1893	20,987,500	1888	25,715,625
1892	23,679,750	1887	4,327,725
1891	7,520,175	1886	12,067,975

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was abundantly supplied. Call loans were freely made at 1 per cent., but the average was about 1¼ per cent.

Time money was in light demand. Rates were 1½@2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was only in fair supply, while the demand was good. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months commission-house names and prime four months' single names, 3¼@4 per cent. for prime six months', and 3@3½ per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £346,814 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 64.38, became 63.40. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 1,875,000f in gold and gained 3,900,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½ for demand, $4.88⅝@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 9-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—10@12½c discount. St. Louis—40c premium. Cincinnati—25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67½ on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 11-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,110,713, and the exports for the same period $33,049,257. The net exports, therefore, have been $12,938,544. The net exports to date in 1894 were $37,889,008; in 1893, $62,521,313, and in 1892 $19,348,068.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & Terre Haute	10
American Tobacco	1¼
Bay State Gas	1½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	1½
Distilling & Cattle Feeding, all in. pd.	1¼
Flint & P. M. pf	2
General Electric	3
Long Island Traction	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf., all as. pd.	5
Mobile & Ohio	1⅞
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	2½
National Lead	1¼
National Linseed Oil	1⅛
New-York & New-England all in. pd.	2
Pacific Mail	1⅝
Pittsburg & Western pf	1
St. Paul, M. & M	1½
Southern Pacific	2½
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1½
United States Cordage gtd	1½
United States Rubber	6⅜
United States Rubber pf	1½

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil	1
American Cotton Oil pf	1⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	1⅜
Brunswick Company	1
Buffalo, Roch. & P	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	2
Denver & Rio Grande pf	1
Great Northern pf	3
Lake Erie & Western pf	1½
Louisville & Nashville	1⅞
Manhattan	2⅜
Michigan Central	1
Missouri Pacific	1¼
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	3⅜
New-York, Susquehanna & Western	3
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	5½
Northern Pacific pf	1
Pullman Car	1½
St. Louis Southwestern pf	1¾
Southern Railway pf	1¾
Union Pacific	1⅝
United States Leather	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	1½

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn Elevated 1st	4
Brooklyn Elevated 2d	3½
Central of New-Jersey gen	1⅛
Central of New-Jersey gen., R	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen	1
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Neb. Ext. 4s	1⅝
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	1
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago con	1
Minn. & St. Louis 1st 5s	1⅜
Mobile & Ohio gen	1½
Northwestern s. f. 5s	1½
Oregon Short Line 6s	3
Oregon Rail. & Navigation col. tr. 5s, t. r.	1
People's Gas of Chicago 6s	1½
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	1
St. Paul gen. 4s	2¼
Southern Railway 5s	1⅜
Union Elevated 1st	2⅜
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s	1⅜
Union Pacific col. tr. notes	1¼
Virginia Midland gen	1
Wabash 2d	1⅜

DECLINED.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 2d, A	1
Cleveland & Canton 1st	1
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 6s	1
New-York, Sus. & Western ref. 5s	2¼
Northern Pacific 3d, C	2½
Northern Pacific con	2
Northern Pacific con. certs	2⅜
Oregon Improvement con	1⅜
Wilkes. & Eastern 1st	3

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
May 30, 1895	£37,500,376	.....
May 31, 1894	36,042,880	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
May 30, 1895	82,405,033	£50,125,861
May 31, 1894	70,974,349	51,163,825
BANK OF GERMANY.		
May 30, 1895	38,725,821	15,817,629
May 31, 1894	34,979,250	11,650,750
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
May 30, 1895	19,251,000	13,518,000
May 31, 1894	10,231,000	16,364,000
NETHERLANDS.		
May 30, 1895	4,292,000	7,047,000
May 31, 1894	4,507,000	7,037,000
BELGIUM.		
May 30, 1895	2,938,000	1,469,000
May 31, 1894	2,997,333	1,498,667
SPAIN.		
May 30, 1895	8,004,000	12,470,000
May 31, 1894	7,918,000	8,650,000
Total last week	£193,116,230	£100,447,490
Corresponding week in 1894	167,649,812	96,373,242
Week ending May 23	191,838,678	100,121,111
Corresponding week last year	164,180,433	95,653,655

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ended Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ended last Friday	$9,833,773
Corresponding week 1894	8,728,584
Since Jan. 1, 1895	221,428,287
Corresponding period 1894	188,390,431
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ended last Friday	$7,200,542
Corresponding week 1894	6,792,364
Since Jan. 1, 1895	143,054,295
Corresponding period 1894	153,300,719
Imports of Specie.	
Week ended last Friday	$277,117
Corresponding week 1894	1,366,001
Since Jan. 1, 1895	20,671,697
Corresponding period 1894	9,770,574
Exports of Specie.	
Week ended last Friday	$1,094,585
Corresponding week 1894	578,755
Since Jan. 1, 1895	44,204,942
Corresponding period 1894	62,951,425

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending June 1	$404,623,991
Balances for week ending June 1	31,576,494
Clearings for week ending May 25	606,671,693
Balance for week ending May 25	34,168,928
Clearings for week ending May 18	695,175,760
Balance for week ending May 18	43,530,856
Clearings for week ending May 11	661,301,52*
Balance for week ending May 11	42,634,239
Clearings for week ending May 4	664,607,383
Balance for week ending May 4	42,133,265
Clearings for week ending April 27	574,936,935
Balance for week ending April 27	36,715,000

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 1.—The local market for the week continued steady, with a fairly good inquiry for investment stocks. In the bank stock list the demand was good, and such stocks as were offered were principally in small amounts. At the auction sale on Friday, Merchants' National sold at 62, Old National at 114½, National Bank of Commerce at 46⅜, National Eagle at 57, Weybosset National at 49½, a small lot of Fourth National at 121½, and Commercial National at 48¾. American Screw Company stock is somewhat sought for, and, as will be seen from the following quotations, the bid price has advanced materially. The insurance list is neglected, with little change in prices and no sales. Narragansett Electric Light and Providence Gas continue in favor. The former has sold at 81½, and what little there is in the market now is firmly held at 82. Some sales of Providence Gas took place during the week at 82¼@83, and 82¾ was bid at the close. Providence Telephone stock is still sought for, but there is little disposition to sell at the present time.

The local money market has been inactive, with little of the more desirable paper offered. Rates of discount ruled from 4 to 5 per cent. for commercial paper and 3 per cent. for call loans between banks.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., report closing prices as follows:

BANKS.		
American	47	..
Atlantic	31½	37
Blackstone Canal	25½	26¾
City	63	..
Commercial	48½	49½
Eagle	56½	57½
Fifth	46¾	50
First	111½	113
Fourth	120	..
Globe	54½	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	21½	..
Lime Rock	16½	..
Manufacturers'	134	..
Merchants'	61¾	..
Mechanics'	52½	54½
National Exchange	101	..
National of North America	41½	43
National Commerce	46½	..
Nob	113	115
Phenix	70	..
Rhode Island	23¾	24¾
Roger Williams	68	..
Second	..	127
Third	79	..
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	57	61
Weybosset	46	..
PAWTUCKET.		
First	155	..
Pacific	60	..
Slater	150	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	100	102
Mercantile	30	40
Union Trust Company	50	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence	200	..
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	210½	..
Providence & Springfield	90	105
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	250	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	120	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	206½	210
American Supply	..	72½
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	..	105
Gorham Manufacturing pf	115½	117½
Nicholson File	59½	..
National & Providence W. pf	100	103½
National & Providence W. 6s	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	88	..
R. I. Perkins H-S	99	101
R. I. Perkins H-S pf	107½	110
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	48	50
Merchants'	..	49½
Providence Washington	45	48½
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	81¼	82
Providence Gas	82¼	..
Pawtucket Gas	81	..
Providence Telephone	94	96¾
Rhode Island Electric Protect	..	122
Woonsocket Electric	..	115
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	..	70
Providence & Stonington S.S.	149	..

THE CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—Local tractions and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad 4½ per cent. bonds have been the features of this week. A large block of Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton 4½ per cent. bonds have gone out of this market to New-York, sales being made from 99½ and interest to par. Cincinnati Street Railroad stock sold at 114, with good demand. The 5 per cent. consolidated first mortgage bonds of Cincinnati, Newport, and Covington Street Railroad have been traded in largely, and have advanced to 98 and interest. Earnings of the property have shown a large increase. Probably 1,000 shares of Standard Oil stock have been purchased for Cincinnati account. The investment demand for this stock is large, and it will be held for much higher prices.

Money is easier, being offered on call at 3½ per cent., and on time at 4@6 per cent., with little demand from mercantile houses. Clearings for four days this week were $17,902,800, against $17,028,400 for the same week last year.

Messrs. W. E. Hutton & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, report closing prices as follows:

Cincinnati 4 p. c., due 1905	101¾@102
Cincinnati 4 p. c., due 1905	102 @103
Cincinnati 4 p. c., due 1911	102¼@103½
Cincinnati 4 p. c., due 1913	102½@103¼
Cincinnati 7 3-10 p. c., due 1902	120 @120¾
Little Miami R. R. 5s	112½@113½
Dayton & Western R. R. 6s	111½@112½
C., H. & D. R. R. 4½s	99¾@100
C., H., & D. R. R. 5s	104 @105
Dayton & Mich. 5s	108¼@108¾
Cin., Ham. & Ind. 7s	113¾@115
Cin., Lafayette & Chi. 7s	112 @114
Cin., Newport, Cov. St. R. R.	97½@ 98½
Columbus & Xenia	185¾@188
Cin., Leb. & Northern	35 @ 40
Cin., N. O. & Tex. Pac	25 @ 30
Little Miami, ex. div	170¾@172
Cincinnati Street R. R.	113¾@114
Mt. Adams & Eden Park	109¾@110
Cin., Newport & Cov	41 @ 42½
Cincinnati Gas	202⅝@202⅞
Cincinnati Stock Yards com	81 @ 84
Cincinnati Stock Yards pf	87 @ 90
Cin. Leaf Tob. Warehouse pf	125 @125½
Cin. Leaf Tob. Warehouse com	85 @ 90

ALBANY AND TROY PRICES.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—Municipal Gas of Albany was the prominent feature of the local security market this week. On rumors of a bullish character, the stock rose from 136½ to 145, an advance of 8½ per cent. Huckleberry Railroad stock is 1 per cent., up to 105 bid. Commercial Union Telegraph made an advance of 3 per cent., to 103. National Exchange Bank shares are 2½ per cent. higher for the bid price. Troy City Railway is quoted ex dividend to-day, at 80 bid; Union Railway of New-York 5s are ½ per cent. lower, at 106½ and interest. Albany Railway was quiet, but steady; $28,500 7 per cent. bonds falling due July 1, 1895, will be paid at the Commercial Bank on this date. The Consolidated 5 per cent. bonds placed with the Central Trust Company of New-York, to take the place of these bonds, will be issued at that time. They have all been subscribed for. The retiring of these underlying bonds will in time make the Consolidated 5 per cent. the absolute first mortgage on the property. Sales of these bonds, to be delivered July 1, or as soon thereafter as the exchange can take place, have been made at 107 and interest. The annual meeting of the Consolidated Car Heating Company will take place next Tuesday. The market as a whole has broadened considerably and gained in strength during the week.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co	40	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Railroad Stock	117½	..
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s	106½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	118	120
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co	105	..
Celluloid Company	61	66
Commercial Insurance Co	100	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co	100	105
Consolidated Car-Heating Co	..	37½
First National Bank	163	165½
Hudson River Telephone Co	38	42
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	..	35
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	185	190
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	145	148
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	117½	120
New-York Air Brake Company	6	..
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	52	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y	105	..
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	105	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	112½	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2 mtge	111	112
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	98½	99½
†Westcott Express Company	15	20
†Westcott Express Company pf	100	110
TROY SECURITIES.		
Central National Bank	115	120
Citizens' Steamboat Co	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	100	130
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	105	..
Troy Gas Company	125	128
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	81	83
Troy Telephone & Cable Co	90	..
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Union National Bank	115½	..
United National Bank	205	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co	..	52

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 2.—The rate of discount for three months' bills during the past week was three-fourths of 1 per cent., and for thirty-day bills one-fourth of 1 per cent. Silver was firmer, the American sales ceasing and the East buying. The stock market closed Friday, and will remain closed until Tuesday. Prior to Friday the market was firm. Consols were ¼ up. American railroad securities were fairly steady. Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific ordinary was up 4; do preferred and Northern Pacific, each 3; Illinois Central, 2; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common and do A's, each 1. Central Pacific and Louisville and Nashville each declined 3; Denver and Rio Grande common, do. preferred, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and Union Pacific, each 2, and Norfolk and Western 1.

Stevens Institute Notes.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 2.—All outside affairs are for the present lost sight of in the grind for examinations, which has begun in real earnest. It is especially desirable for all who desire the peace of mind consistent with an enjoyable vacation to finish up the work of the third term without failure, on account of the survival of the "one condition rule," which precludes the possibility of continuing with the class until all conditions are removed.

The College Annual has appeared at rather an earlier date than usual, but this seems to have been accomplished by no artificial sacrifice of excellence. Although the book is a creditable one, as college annuals go, yet the very high standard attained by the publication in past years has scarcely been reached in the present issue.

Commencement week opens on June 16, with the baccalaureate sermon, and the final graduation exercises take place in the Hoboken Theatre on the evening of June 20. During the afternoon of June 17 the engine which the graduating class purchased for the electrical laboratory will be formally presented to the institute, and the ceremony will be followed by a little jollification of a Class Day nature. In the evening the class of '97 will make things lively by the cremation of Calculus, which is the annual occasion when all the town turns out to see the antics of the students over the overthrow of their greatest enemy.

June 18 will be devoted to receptions tendered to the students and their guests, and the farewell dinner of the class of '95 will be held in New-York during the evening. The following day will see the rival ball teams of 1895 and the aumni battling for supremacy at the grounds of the St. George Cricket Club, and in the evening the meeting of the Alumni Association will be held in the hall of the Stevens School. The evening of June 20 is set apart for the graduating exercises of the class of '95. By that time all theses must be accepted and every requirement for the four years' course be rigorously fulfilled.

The Faculty has selected from the senior class, C. Austin Greenidge, as salutarian, and William H. Corbett, as valedictorian.

Walz to Represent Columbia Section.

At William's Bridge Saturday the finals in the Columbia Interscholastic were finished. Wigham of Harvard School and Walz of the Leal School, Plainfield, N. J., were the contestants for final honors, first prize, and the right to represent the Columbia section in the Newport Interscholastic tournament next August. Walz says that in all probability he will enter that contest and try his chances.

Summary of the day's play:

Semi-Final Round—R. E. Wigham, Harvard School, beat C. R. Henderson, Cutter School, 6—2, 8—6; C. F. Walz, Leal School, Plainfield, N. J., beat Joseph I. McMahon, Brooklyn Latin School, by default.

Final Round—C. F. Walz, Leal School, Plainfield, N. J., beat R. E. Wingham, Harvard School, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.

Bishop Potter Gratified.

The Central Labor Union yesterday received a letter from Bishop Potter expressing his gratification at having settled the differences between the marble workers and their employers. During the negotiations he was much impressed with the sound sense and businesslike qualifications shown by the labor leaders.

MEADOWBROOKS WIN AT POLO

Defeated the Rockaways by Two and Three-quarters Goals.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., June 2.—The last game arranged by the Polo Association to take place on the Meadowbrook polo grounds was played yesterday afternoon. The game was between the Freebooters of the Meadowbrook Club and the Rockaway Hunt Club polo team. Following are the gentlemen who played on each team and their handicaps:

Meadowbrook Freebooters.—E. C. Baldwin, Captain, 4; Stanley Mortimer, 3; E. K. Stowe, 4; Albert Stevens, 2; handicap, 13 goals.

Rockaway Team.—S. J. Francke, 5; R. L. Francke, 3; Capt. J. E. Cowdin, 10; E. Conover, 5; a handicap of 23 goals.

On account of the large handicap of the Rockaway team, the Freebooters had a handicap of 9 goals. George P. Eustis acted as referee, and Mr. H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, as timekeeper. Stanley Mortimer was injured by a bad fall, but returned to the saddle, and with great pluck and determination played exceedingly well throughout the entire game. Mr. E. K. Stowe was also thrown heavily to the ground, but, with the exception of a few bruises, escaped uninjured. The game continued from 5 P. M. until 8 P. M., the last half being played by moonlight. After a very exciting game, the Rockaway team was finally defeated by 2¾ goals. One goal was obtained by two fouls being made by the Rockaway team, and the one-fourth goal by a safety. The full score was: Meadowbrook Freebooters, 11¾ goals; Rockaway team, 9 goals.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen was present in the grand stand and on four-in-hands, drags, carts, and carriages. Mrs. J. E. S. Madden handled the reins over four superb bays attached to a four-in-hand.

Among those present were Mrs. and M

HARVARD'S FAST OARSMEN

The 'Varsity Crew the Best That Has Been Turned Out of Late.

ILLNESS CAUSES SOME CHANGES

The Men Who Will Row Against Yale and Their Weights—Three of Last Year's Crew Will Row.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 2.—The 'Varsity and freshman crews left for New-London yesterday afternoon. Early in the morning the boats and general equipments were sent down, and the cooks were established at Red Top.

The 'Varsity and freshman crews left for New-London yesterday afternoon. Early in the morning the boats and general equipments were sent down, and the cooks were established at Red Top.

The crews got into New-London about 6 o'clock P. M., where they found their shells all ready for them to jump into. They took a four-mile spin up to their quarters, where supper was in readiness for them.

The general feeling about the college with regard to the 'Varsity crew is that it will be a fast one. It is certainly a long way ahead of any crew that Harvard has turned out in late years. Still, there has been so much sickness that the crew is not nearly in so good form as it should be at this time of the year.

A little over a week ago the crew was finally enabled to begin regular work again, but even then two men, Hollister and Stevenson, were lacking. They were still suffering from malaria and tonsilitis. Stevenson's illness has resulted badly, and he will be unable to row again this year. Hollister has done no rowing for some time, but went down to New-London with the rest of the crew. He will undoubtedly row in the big race. He will begin rowing on Monday.

This sickness has necessitated another change in the crew. Since the class races, three members of class crews have been added to the 'Varsity squad, and have rowed regularly in the boat. They are E. N. Wrightington and Chatman from the sophomore boat, and Stillman from the junior boat. Two of these men will doubtless be on the 'Varsity when the great race takes place.

Wrightington has practically become a fixture at No. 5. Chatman will probably row at No. 3. They have sat in those positions ever since they put in their appearance. Stillman has been rowing at No. 4, which is the place reserved for Hollister.

During the past week, in spite of the warm weather and the changes, the crew has made big strides in the way of improvement. Nearly every day the crew has been sent on a time row for four miles. The average time has been 21:10. This is not quite so good as a first-class 'Varsity crew should be capable of. A minute faster would be much more satisfactory. But, considering the conditions, the time will pass muster.

The crew was given an enthusiastic send-off when it left Cambridge. Undoubtedly the feeling among the students is that they will row a wonderful race.

The crew certainly will have every advantage. It will get in a month's training on the Thames, with all the pleasant circumstances and favorable conditions possible. It will be pretty well isolated; few visitors will be allowed, and absolutely no newspapar reporters. The coaching will, of course, be done by Mr. Lefavour, though he will be assisted by Harry Keyes, who has always done well by Harvard crews.

Below is the table of crew statistics:

Position and Name.	Weight.	Height.	Age.
Stroke, Bullard	164	5.08½	22
No. 7, Fennessy	170	5.10½	22
No. 6, Watriss	176	5.11¾	24
No. 5, Wrightington	168	5.10	20
No. 4, Stillman	167	5.10½	20
No. 3, Chatman	169	5.10	20
No. 2, Shepard	170	5.09	22
Bow, Lewis	168	5.09½	21
Coxswain, Rust	106	5.11	21
Substitute, Hollister	176	5.11	22
Substitute, Damon	162	5.10	24

Only three of these men—Bullard, Fennessy and Lewis—have ever rowed on the 'Varsity crew before. Fennessy has been on the crew three years now. Bullard and Lewis rowed for the first time last year.

Fennessy is the most finished oar in the boat. He is considered to be the best form of any Harvard man who ever rowed. Bullard is very good, though he has a fault of rowing out of the boat. Lewis is likely to be replaced by Damon, though it will be a hot fight between them.

Watriss, who is now in the Law School, has been a substitute on the 'Varsity, but has never rowed in a race against Yale except on his freshman crew in the Spring of 1889.

Shepard is a junior. He rowed in the freshman boat his first year, and has always heretofore rowed in his class crew.

Wrightington, Stitlman, and Chatman were entirely unknown to fame until they showed up so well in the recent class races.

Hollister rowed in the freshman boat last year. If he had not been ill so much, he would have been the stroke this year. Damon is a graduate student, but never has had any previous experience in rowing.

The freshman crew has no such reputation as the 'Varsity. The poor fellows have had sickness after sickness, so that there has been nothing like a fixed crew at any season of the training. They are finally in a good way, however, and will undoubtedly do credit to themselves, though they are hardly expected to beat the Yale freshmen.

The statistics of the crew are as follows:

Position and Name.	Weight.	Height.	Age.
Stroke, Scull	162	5.10	18
No. 7, Goodrich	165	6.01	19
No. 6, Cabot	168	5.11	18
No. 5, Jennings	172	5.09	20
No. 4, Seaver	170	5.11	19
No. 3, Ames, (Captain)	178	5.10	19
No. 2, A. H. Rice	165	5.11	20
Bow, Hurley	152	5.09	20
Substitute, Bull	160	5.09	19
Substitute, J. C. Rice	162	5.10	18

It will be seen that they are of pretty good average weight and age, which certainly is in their favor; but they have not much experience, and cannot be expected to prove wonders in any line.

At a recent meeting of the track athletic team John Lewis Brewer, '96, was elected Captain for next year. He is the holder of the world's record at the low hurdles—0:24 3-5—and is apparently invincible at that game. He is also good for 0:10 1-5 in the 100-yard dash, and ran a quarter in 0:50 1-5 in the recent relay race at Bergen Point. He is the best athlete who has been Captain of the Harvard team for years.

The Spring football work was brought to a close during the past week by the annual contests in punting and drop kicking. There were only six contestants—Brewer, Fairchild, and Dunlop of last Fall's team, Brown and Redpath of the freshman eleven, and Weld, the sophomore Captain.

There were three different contests. The first was in punting for distance, the second in punting for accuracy, and the third in drop kicking for goals from the field. Brewer won all three.

The punting for distance was dead against the wind, which blew very strongly. For this reason Brewer's average distance was only 32.1 yards. Each contestant had twelve times to kick. The averages were as follows:

	Yards.		Yards.
C. Brewer	32.1	Redpath	29.5
Fairchild	31.75	Brown	28.75
Dunlop	30.6	Weld	28.46

The punting for accuracy was done with the wind. Forty-five yards from where the contestants stood three circles, each 10 yards in diameter, were marked out in a row. Each contestant had four attempts at kicking into each circle. Each time that the ball fell into the circle it was meant for, one punt was scored. Brewer won 6 points out of the possible twelve.

The scores in punting for accuracy were as follows:

C. Brewer	6	Fairchild	3
Dunlop	4	Weld	2
Redpath	4	Brown	1

The drop kicking was done on the usual plan. Each man had four attempts from the twenty-five yard line, four from the thirty-yard line, and four from the thirty-five-yard line. A goal from the twenty-five yard line counted 3 points, from the thirty-yard line 4 points, and from the thirty-five-yard line 5 points. This made a possible total of 12 points from the twenty-five-yard line, 16 from the thirty-yard line, and 20 from the thirty-five-yard line—a grand total of 48 points.

The scores were as follows:

FROM THE TWENTY-FIVE-YARD LINE.

Goals.	Points.		Goals.	Points.
C. Brewer	3	9	Redpath	3	9
Dunlop	3	9	Weld	1	3
Fairchild	3	9	Brown	1	3

FROM THE THIRTY-YARD LINE.

Goals.	Points.		Goals.	Points.
C. Brewer	3	12	Redpath	1	4
Dunlop	1	4	Weld	1	4
Fairchild	3	12	Brown	1	4

FROM THE THIRTY-FIVE-YARD LINE.

Goals.	Points.		Goals.	Points.
C. Brewer	2	10	Redpath	2	10
Dunlop	3	15	Weld	0	0
Fairchild	1	5	Brown	0	0

This gave C. Brewer 31 points, Dunlop

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

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To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LEASE.—The corner store and well-lighted basement 76 6th Av., corner Waverley Place; good business stand; also first floor of three rooms, 133 Waverley Place. Keys at Renner Brothers, watchmakers, 129 Waverley Place. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, 112 East 11th St., between 3d and 4th Avs.

TO LEASE.—The store and floors No. 8 Bowery; good business stand; will rent together or separately and put in order. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, 112 East 11th St., between 3d and 4th Avs.

LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES,

Corner Front and Fletcher Streets, on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., No. 64 Cedar Street.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.

Six miles seaward from New-London, Conn.

Cottage, 10 rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping; rent reasonable for the season.

W. C. WHITE.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR the Summer; few doors from 5th Av., near 84th St. Address BANKERS AND MERCHANTS' ADVERTISING CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

28, Fairchild 26, Redpath 23, Weld 7, and Brown 7. Fairchild was practically a dead-even man. Brewer got three drop kicks from the thirty-five-yard line struck the crossbar, and another went within a few feet of the post.

The contestants were required to get the ball away within a second of having it passed to them on each kick.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Smith-Barnes Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Bertha Luddington Barnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Barnes of Chicago, to James C. Smith, one of the most popular clubmen of this city, will take place in Chicago next Wednesday. Col. Herbert L. Satterlee of this city, a member of Gov. Morton's staff, will be the best man, and the ushers will be Prince Lowenstein and N. Luddington Barnes, a brother of the bride; De Forest Manice, John B. Kitchen, Urban H. Broughton, and William Farquhar. Miss Estelle Schuyler of this city will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Florence Pullman, Miss Elsie McCormick, Miss Carrie McCormick, Miss Marie Owen, Miss Alice Keith, and Miss Lulu Hosmer. The ceremony will be performed at Grace Church, at 8:30 o'clock, by the Rev. Ernest M. Shires, rector of the church. A large reception will follow at the residence of the bride's parents, 2,238 Calumet Avenue, from 9 until 12 o'clock. The happy couple will pass the Summer at the old Smith homestead, at Smithtown, N. J.

—Ritchie-Tooker Engagement.—The engagement is announced of Miss Emily Montague Tooker, second daughter of Gabriel Mead Tooker of Newport, to J. Wadsworth Ritchie of this city. Miss Tooker is a sister of Mrs. Whitney Warren. Mr. Ritchie is a son of the late Montgomery Ritchie of Boston, and was at one time engaged to Miss Gerry, a daughter of Elbridge T. Gerry.

—The Brown-Lathrop Wedding.—The date for the wedding of Edward Willard Brown, a son of Vernon H. Brown of this city, to Miss Charlessa Lathrop of Baltimore has been set for Tuesday, June 11, in Baltimore. The ceremony will be performed at the home of the bride, at noon. Only the members of the two families will be present at the ceremony and the breakfast to follow.

—Miss Wallace to Wed.—The wedding of Miss M. A. Wallace, daughter of the late James Wallace, to Lionel Francis Abbot Barlow of the First Royal Berkshire Regiment, will take place Wednesday, June 12. A small reception will follow the ceremony.

—To Close Their Town House.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey will shortly close their town house, Madison Avenue and Twenty-eight Street, and open their country place, King's Redoubt, at Frohaft Heights, near Riverdale-on-the-Hudson.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sales, two actions, Reginald H. Arnold, referee, 446 and 448 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, beginning 143.8 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, two four-story brick tenements, with stores, respectively 24.8 and 24.10 by 100.10. Due on judgment on each, $2,375.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, 203 West Sixty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, extending to West Sixty-third Street, 25 by 200.10, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $7,315.

Real Estate for Sale.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,

50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

Stables to Let.

STABLE, 88 THOMAS ST, TO LET.—Four stalls; key in carpenter's shop. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, 112 East 11th St., between 3d and 4th Avs.

Legal Sales.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas, at Dallas.

No. 193.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, complainant, vs. JOHN H. GASTON, receiver of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree entered in the above-entitled cause, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1895, as resettled under date of the first day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, Master Commissioner, thereby designated, shall, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1895, the same being the first Tuesday in said month, or on the date to which I may adjourn such sale, at 12 o'clock noon, at the point in the County of Dallas, Tex., where the track which connects the Houston and Texas Central Railroad and the Texas Trunk Railroad connects and intersects with the main track of the Texas Trunk Railroad, near the eastern limits of the City of Dallas, said point being about seventeen hundred and twenty-seven feet south of the point of junction of the Texas Trunk Railroad with said main line of the Texas Trunk Railroad, make sale, without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, at public auction, as an entirety, and not in separate parcels, to the highest and best bidder therefor, of the property covered by the mortgage referred to in said decree, and by said decree directed to be sold, viz.: The railroad of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company, situate in the Counties of Dallas and Kaufman, in the State of Texas, extending from the City of Dallas in said County of Dallas to Cedar Station in said County of Kaufman, consisting of a line of railway upwards of fifty miles in length, and also of all rights of way, tracks, side tracks, ties, rails, culverts, bridges, stations, water stations, wharves, docks, depots, engine houses, machine shops, structures, rolling stock, locomotives, cars, tenders, machinery, implements, iron, materials, lands, tenements, and other property, chattels, rights of action and things pertaining to said railroad, owned by said railroad company or used or acquired by said railroad company in and for the construction, repairs, renewal, improvement, completion, operation, and management of said railroad, and together with all the charterd and corporate rights, privileges, and franchises possessed or acquired by the railroad company, including the franchise to be a corporation.

Reference is hereby made to the said decree for further particulars and for a more specific description of the property ordered to be sold.

Any holder of any of said bonds may bid and purchase at said sale for his own account. I shall receive no bid on said sale for less than $250,000, unless hereafter otherwise ordered by the court, nor shall I receive any bid from any person offering to bid who shall not first deposit with me, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $10,000 in money, or a certified check on some solvent bank. Of the purchase price of said property shall be sold there shall be paid in cash at the time of the sale the cash deposit hereinbefore required, which shall be received as part of the purchase price, and also at the same time and from time to time thereafter such further portions of said purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may direct. The court reserves the right to reject any bid and to take and resell said premises and property upon failure of any purchaser for twenty days to comply with any order of the court requiring payment. The balance of the purchase price not paid hereafter required to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good said balance of his bid in whole or in part by paying over and surrendering receivers' certificates issued by the order of the court in said cause, or outstanding bonds and overdue coupons, or either, secured by the mortgage dated August 30, 1888, in said decree referred to, such certificates, bonds, and coupons, respectively, being received at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the amount that the holders thereof would be entitled to receive thereon, in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash. Such certificates, bonds, and coupons that may be used to make such payment shall be surrendered to the Special Master Commissioner and canceled if the whole amount due thereon is applied in part payment of such purchase price, but if less than such whole amount is applied then the amount so applied shall be stamped or written upon said certificates, bonds, or coupons by said Special Master Commissioner, and such bonds or coupons shall then be returned to the holder. If any bid shall be accepted by the court and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of sale and all orders of court with respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and shall be applied as the court may direct.

The said decree provides that the purchaser or purchasers of the property therein decreed to be sold shall be invested with and shall hold, possess, and enjoy the said mortgaged premises and property therein decreed to be sold, and all the rights, privileges, and franchises appertaining thereto, as fully and completely as the said Texas Trunk Railroad Company or the said John H. Gaston, as receiver, has at any time held or enjoyed the same; and further, that the said purchaser or purchasers shall have and be entitled to hold said railroads and property free and discharged of and from the lien of the mortgage foreclosed as in said decree mentioned and from the claims of the parties to said suit, or either of them, or any intervenors therein or any persons claiming or to claim thereunder.

A. T. WATTS,

ap29-1aw15wM Special Master Commissioner.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against GARDNER LANDON, Junior, and Clara E. Landon, his wife; William T. Washburn, as executor and trustee, and Emma Richardson, as executrix and trustee, under the last will and testament of Benjamin Richardson, deceased; Louisa A. Richardson, otherwise known as Louisa Burrill and Louisa A. Burl; Zebulon Phillips, Paul Fuller, Edward Kelly, Eugene Kelly, Junior, Thomas H. Kelly, and Daniel F. Sullivan, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Eugene Kelly, deceased; William H. Farrell and Edward Kelly, as surviving partners of the firm of Eugene Kelly and Company; The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York; Edward J. Hancy, George B. Colby, Charles G. Burgoyne, Walter McCarthy, Charles Derleth, Viola J. M. Karam, Ella T. Goujverneur, Fanny Elizabeth Joseph, and Joseph Joseph, her husband; Mary S. Birdsall and William H. Birdsall, her husband; Harriet Birdsall and Louis B. Birdsall, her husband; Philena A. Cooper, individually and as administratrix, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits of Sarah Jane Richardson, deceased; Lincoln Richardson Cooper, Frederick Cooper, Harriet B. Dewey, Joseph H. Cooper, John McDonald, William B. Richardson, Henry P. Richardson, Henry P. Sauvan, defendants.—The trial of this action desired in the County of New-York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 20th, 1895.

McCALL and ARNOLD,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants, Gardner Landon, Junior, and Clara E. Landon, his wife; Zebulon Phillips, and Harriet B. Dewoy:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable George L. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the twenty-third day of May, 1895, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of this court and of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City, County, and State of New-York.—Dated New-York, May 23d, 1895.

McCALL and ARNOLD,

Attorneys for Plaintiffs,

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New-York City. my27-1aw6wM

BY-LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY, REGULATING THE ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

Section 1. The first meeting of the stockholders for the election of fifteen (15) Trustees and two (2) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting shall be held at noon on the fifteenth (15th) day of June, 1895, at the office of the company, in the City of New-York. Subsequent annual meetings of stockholders shall be held as specified in the charter of the company. At each of such meetings two (2) Inspectors shall be chosen to serve at the next election. The polls shall remain open half an hour.

Section 2. No Trustee or officer of the company or any person who may be a candidate for the office of Trustee shall serve as an Inspector of Election. Vacancies in the office of Inspector of Election shall be filled by a vote of the stockholders at any meeting at which an election is to be held.

Section 3. The Secretary shall cause such notice of all meetings of stockholders to be given as is required by law.

Section 4. Special meetings of the stockholders may be called by the Board of Trustees at any time and shall be called by them whenever the owners of certificates of two-fifths (2-5) or more of the stock of the company outstanding at the time make application to that effect to the Trustees, in writing, stating the objects of the proposed meeting. Business transacted at special meetings shall be confined to the object stated in the call and matters germane thereto. For meetings not regulated by statute, one week's notice shall be given to each of the stockholders by mailing the same to his place of residence or business, as it may appear on the stock books of the company.

W. H. CHESEBROUGH, Jr.,

Secretary.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Office of the Clerk of the Common Council, Room 8 City Hall, New-York City,

New-York, May 27, 1895.

Pursuant to directions given to me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council May 21st, 1895, and approved by the Mayor May 27, 1895, viz.:

Resolved, That Thursday, the 13th day of June, 1895, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, be and they hereby are designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to the Common Council of the City of New-York for its consent and permission to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the extensions or branches in Dey Street and West Broadway, and as mentioned in the petition of said companies, for such consent and permission will be first considered, and that public notice be given by the Clerk of this Board by publishing the same daily for at least fourteen days in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to be designated therefor by his Honor the Mayor, according to the provisions of Section 92 of the Railroad Law as amended, such advertising to be at the expense of the said petitioners.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned the following application of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company and Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be considered as is required by the provisions of the Railroad Law:

To the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The petition of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company respectfully shows to your honorable body:

I.—That your petitioner, the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, by articles of association filed in the office of the Secretary of State on July 19, 1860, became and is now a street surface railroad corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and operating a railroad in the City of New-York. Said corporation is the assignee and grantee of the rights, franchises, and privileges conferred by Chapter 511 of the Laws of 1860, and for many years, and until on or about the 14th day of October, 1892, operated a street surface railroad in said city, upon the routes mentioned in the said grant of the Common Council.

On said October 14, 1892, the said corporation leased its railroad rights, franchises, and privileges and the Metropolitan Crosstown Railway Company, which last-named corporation, by articles of consolidation filed May 28, 1894, was merged with other corporations and became the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

II.—That your petitioners the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, by articles of consolidation filed May 28, 1894, in the office of the Secretary of State, is now, and has been for over one year last past, a street surface railroad corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of owning, maintaining, and operating street surface railroads in said city, and is now the owner and operator of the railroad tracks in Chambers Street and Duane Street, which were formerly owned by the Chambers Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company, and also operates the cable railroad on Broadway in said city.

III.—That your petitioners have made and filed in each of the offices in which their respective certificates of incorporation are filed, to wit: In the office of the Secretary of State and in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York a statement of the names and a description of the streets, roads, and highways in or upon which it is proposed to construct, maintain, and operate the extension or branch herein applied for.

IV.—That it is desirable to unite the two street surface railroads of your petitioners in College Place, at Vesey Street, at a point of union not over one-half mile from the respective lines or routes of your petitioners, and that in said connection is to be made by the construction, maintenance, and operation of an extension or branch of the railroad and route of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, connecting with the company's existing road and route, commencing at the intersection of Dey Street and West Street, and connecting there by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with said company's existing tracks on West Street; running thence easterly, with double tracks in or upon Dey Street to Greenwich Street, and thence northerly, through, upon, and along Greenwich Street and West Broadway (formerly College Place as widened) with double tracks to Vesey Street, there to connect with a double track extension or branch of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and by the construction, maintenance, and operation of an extension or branch of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, commencing at the intersection of West Broadway and Duane Street, and connecting there by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the company's existing tracks in said Duane Street; running thence southerly in or upon West Broadway with a single track to Chambers Street, and thence southerly, with double tracks in or upon West Broadway, (formerly College Place,) to Vesey Street, there to connect with a double-track extension of the tracks of the railroad and route of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. Said double tracks in West Broadway, (formerly College Place,) below Chambers Street, are intended to be connected with the company's existing single track in Chambers Street, by suitable curves, switches, and appliances.

V.—That by the union and connection of the said two street surface railroad routes of your petitioners, at the intersection of Vesey Street and West Broadway, (formerly College Place,) which is a point not over one-half mile from the respective lines or routes of your petitioners, they will be able to establish, by the construction of such connection, a new route for public travel, and form a connection which cannot be operated as an independent railroad without inconvenience to the public, but one which it is to the public advantage that the same should be operated as a continuous line or route with the existing railroads of your petitioners.

That you will enable the said Metropolitan Street Railway Company to operate a line of cars from Grand Street Ferry, on the East River, to the Cortlandt Street Ferry, on the North River, and furnish a more direct and convenient line between said points than is now in operation in said city, and will enable the said Metropolitan Street Railway Company to operate cars between the said Cortlandt Street Ferry and business centres in the City of New-York, which cannot at the present time be reached by any direct means of communication.

VI.—That such connection is to be operated by cable power or by an underground current of electricity or by any other power which is now or may at any time hereafter lawfully be used on either of the routes connected thereby.

VII.—That it is necessary for your petitioners to obtain the consent of your Honorable Body in order to authorize them to construct the said proposed extensions and connections.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that your Honorable Body grant its consent to the construction, maintenance, and operation of each of the extensions or branches aforesaid and to the operation of the connection to be formed by the construction of such extensions or branches, as a new continuous line or route for public travel with the existing railroads of your petitioners.

Dated New-York, May 20, 1895.

CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, by D. B. Hasbrouck, Vice President.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, by H. H. Vreeland, President.

All persons interested in the foregoing application are hereby notified to be present at the time and place mentioned in said resolution.

WM. L. TEN BUYCK,

Clerk Common Council.

Referees' Notices.

SEVENTH AVENUE.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JAMES HENDERSON, plaintiff, against ROBERT HENDERSON and ELIZABETH HENDERSON, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 25th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and the buildings erected thereon, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 20th, 1895.

McCALL and ARNOLD,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants, Gardner Landon, Junior, and Clara E. Landon, his wife; Zebulon Phillips, and Harriet B. Dewoy:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable George L. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the twenty-third day of May, 1895, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of this court and of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City, County, and State of New-York.—Dated New-York, May 23d, 1895.

McCALL and ARNOLD,

Attorneys for Plaintiffs,

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New-York City. my27-1aw6wM

BY-LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY, REGULATING THE ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

Section 1. The first meeting of the stockholders for the election of fifteen (15) Trustees and two (2) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting shall be held at noon on the fifteenth (15th) day of June, 1895, at the office of the company, in the City of New-York. Subsequent annual meetings of stockholders shall be held as specified in the charter of the company. At each of such meetings two (2) Inspectors shall be chosen to serve at the next election. The polls shall remain open half an hour.

Section 2. No Trustee or officer of the company or any person who may be a candidate for the office of Trustee shall serve as an Inspector of Election. Vacancies in the office of Inspector of Election shall be filled by a vote of the stockholders at any meeting at which an election is to be held.

Section 3. The Secretary shall cause such notice of all meetings of stockholders to be given as is required by law.

Section 4. Special meetings of the stockholders may be called by the Board of Trustees at any time and shall be called by them whenever the owners of certificates of two-fifths (2-5) or more of the stock of the company outstanding at the time make application to that effect to the Trustees, in writing, stating the objects of the proposed meeting. Business transacted at special meetings shall be confined to the object stated in the call and matters germane thereto. For meetings not regulated by statute, one week's notice shall be given to each of the stockholders by mailing the same to his place of residence or business, as it may appear on the stock books of the company.

W. H. CHESEBROUGH, Jr.,

Secretary.

Referees' Notices.

SEVENTH AVENUE.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JAMES HENDERSON, plaintiff, against ROBERT HENDERSON and ELIZABETH HENDERSON, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 25th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and the buildings erected thereon, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue aforesaid, distant forty-nine (49) feet four (4) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street; running thence northerly along the westerly line of said Seventh Avenue, nineteen feet eight inches and four-fifths of an inch, to the centre of the party wall between the building on this lot and the one adjoining the same on the north; thence westerly at right angles to Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of the said party wall eighty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nineteen feet eight inches and four-fifths of an inch, and thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-third Street eighty feet to the place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Robert Henderson by Rosa Levey by deed dated the 27th day of July, 1889, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 2,248 of Conveyances, Page 22, on the 29th day of July, 1889.—Dated New-York, April 29th, 1895.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

ISAAC N. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 293 Broadway, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the seventeenth day of June, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, May 1, 1895.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

ISAAC N. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 293 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET.—ANNA MARY QUICKE, plaintiff, against DUNCAN C. McKINLAY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, distant four hundred and fifty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West, (formerly Eighth Avenue;) running thence northerly parallel with Central Park West, and partly through a certain party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Central Park West, one hundred feet five inches to said northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated May 31st, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EHRICK PARMLY et al., surviving trustees, &c., vs. EDWARD FELBEL et al.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of May, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of June,